FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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32D CEMA COUNCIL SESSION TO CONVENE 27 JUN

LD162226Y Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI)--The 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is scheduled to open on 27 June in Bucharest where the member countries will be represented by their prime ministers. The Hungarian delegation will be led by Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers.

CEMA MACHINEBUILDING COMMISSION MEETS IN ROMANIA

AU1921143Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--The 76th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission for Machine Building was held in Mangalia Neptun over June 13-16, 1978.

The commission examined the tasks resulting from the decisions of the Executive Committee of the council, the proceedings for the coordination of the national economic plans of the CMEA member countries for the 1981-1985 period in machine building, the efficient measures for expanding cooperation in the production of parts and sub-assemblies (?proposals) for specialization and cooperation in the production of technological auxiliary parts, sub-assemblies, accessories and equipment of metal cutting machinetools.

NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU211226Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Proceedings of the 34th session of the CEMA permanent commission for the peaceful use of nuclear energy have concluded in Mamaia.

The commission examined tasks devolving upon it from the protocols of the CEMA Executive Committee, particularly the ventures included in the special draft programs for long-term cooperation. It adopted the timetable for preparing the appropriate cooperation agreements. It also examined: the guidelines for scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA member countries for the period up to 1990; the organization of cooperation in scientific research in the field of thermonuclear fusion; cooperation in the production of acceleration installations [instalatii de accelerare]; and the organization of a scientific expedition of representatives of CEMA member countries interested in studying the Danube's radioactivity and so forth.

The session, in which delegations of CEMA member countries and representatives of certain international organizations of the socialist countries participated, proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, fully mutual understanding and cooperation.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU211943Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A national conference of the party, state and economic aktiv has been held at the Kirkov Hall in Sofia. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, read a detailed report on the tasks deriving from the BCP Central Committee Politburo decisions on expanding the rights and responsibilities of the economic organizations as well as those from the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and Council of Ministrs' recently adopted appropriate decision.

The conference was attended by leading party, state and economic figures from the center and from the okrugs, directors general of the state, economic and scientific-production associations and economic combines, the chairmen of agro-industrial complexes and directors of industrial-agrarian complexes, directors of scientific-research and designing-construction institutes, leading figures of public-political organizations, representatives of the mass information media and others.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

LD220404Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["Text" of joint communique on 17-20 June visit to Sofia by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress--issued in Sofia on 20 June]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 17 to 20 June, 1978.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was accorded a popular and official welcome that expressed the sentiments of friendship between the two peoples.

During this visit he familiarized himself with the economic and social achievements realized by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He also visited a number of economic, industrial and cultural establishments.

Official talks were held between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Chairman Todor Zhivkov, attended by the delegations of the two sides. The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, dealt with the exchange of views on internal developments in the two countries. They also reviewed relations between the two countries and defined the basis for the development of cooperation between them. The sides also exchanged views on current international issues of mutual interest.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly appreciated the achievements attained by the Bulgarian people in the building of a developed socialist society, in addition to the adoption of a constructive policy aimed at establishing relations based on goodneighborliness in the Balkan region and at strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Chairman Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation of the successes achieved by the Libyan Arab people in the reconstruction of the country and the achievements attained by the Great 1 September Revolution in achieving direct popular democracy.

He lauded the effective role being played by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the realization of Arab unity and the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and colonialism in all its forms.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the bonds of friendship between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were expanding and becoming deeper with the passage of time on the basis of mutual respect, equality, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

They expressed their conviction that, in accordance with the principles contained in the special declaration for the promotion of friendship and cooperation signed in Tripoli on 25 December 1976, greater possibilities exist for deepening the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two friendly countries in order to serve the two peoples' interests in social progress and in preserving international peace and security.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Bulgarian People's Republic attach great importance to the development of political relations between the two countries and believe that the stability of these relations will play a positive role in cooperation between them in other fields. They also stressed their determination to achieve greater development and to strengthen fruitful cooperation to realize mutual benefits.

The two sides referred to the great importance of direct contact between leaders of the two countries and believe that these contacts will effectively contribute to the development of relations between the two countries. They expressed their resolve to proceed with holding consultations on various levels.

The two leaders carried out a deep analysis of economic relations between the two countries and expressed their satisfaction over the tangible development and progress of cooperation between them in the fields of planning, research, construction, agriculture, irrigation and expertise. The two sides expressed their appreciation of the results of the eighth session of the joint Arab Libyan-Bulgarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and the minutes of the discussions which were signed in Tripoli on 7 June 1978.

During this visit the program for joint work to expand the fields of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries for the period 1978-85 was signed. This reflects the desire of the two countries to develop bilateral relations on an extensive level and on the basis of a long-term program.

The two leaders discussed the current international situation, proving with satisfaction that they hold views which are either identical or close to each other on the main international issues. They showed particular interest in the situation in the Arab region and Africa, which is being subjected to a fierce imperialist onslaught. They strongly condemned the continued Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, stressing that it represented a grave danger to international peace and security. They also stressed that a real peace in the Arab region could not be achieved except by the liberation of all occupied Arab territory and by insuring the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to determine their own future and to establish their own independent state.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the UN resolutions concerning total elimination of all forms of colonialism and apartheid, and especially UN General Assembly resolution No 3379 adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The two sides underlined the positive importance of the two conferences held in Tripoli and Algiers, and the importance of setting up the front of steadfastness and confrontation. They stressed the need to pursue efforts to realize Arab unity on progressive, anti-imperialist bases, and the necessity of consolidating the ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Arab nation and the states of the socialist community.

The two sides condemned the aggressive neocolonialist policies of imperialism toward Africa, the armed intervention of a number of Western states in the internal affairs of African countries, plans aimed at annexing certain African countries into the NATO orbit, and attempts to set up joint imperialist forces to suppress the liberation struggle in Africa. The two sides underlined the need to establish a lasting peace in Africa based on reciprocal respect, establishment of goodneighborly relations and cooperation among African states, and solving African problems by Africans themselves without foreign interference in accordance with the Charters of the United Nations and the OAU.

The two sides stressed their full support for the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and their opposition to the so-called internal settlement. The two sides also declared their solidarity with the people of South Africa, who are struggling bravely for the elimination of racial discrimination.

The two sides support the decision of the ninth special session of the UN General Assembly stipulating that the territorial integrity of Namibia be maintained, that the forces of South Africa be withdrawn immediately, that its administration of the region end, and that it hand over all authority to the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, in as much as it is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two sides condemn the racist regimes in Africa and the collusion between the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa, and their alliance in order to strike at the liberation struggle of the Arab and African peoples.

The two sides stressed their intention to work for the consolidation of peace and security among peoples and to halt the arms race in order to realize comprehensive and complete disarmament, achieve international detente and liquidate hotbeds of tension. They pointed out the active efforts of the enemies of detente, and they expressed concern over the grave changes that have taken place in the policy of the United States recently, and over increases in the armament of NATO member states decided upon at the latest NATO meeting in Washington. They also expressed concern over the continuation of attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

The two sides believe that despite all this, the intention to consolidate peace is growing stronger, and they believe that the circumstances for finding a better international order that will transform detente into a comprehensive operation are still favorable. In this connection they express satisfaction with the results of the Belgrade meeting, which stressed the necessity of implementing the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in full; this being a long-term program. They also stressed that detente must embrace all regions. They stressed the importance of convening an international disarmament conference in which all states participate to adopt tangible disarmament measures based on equality and equal security. They also expressed the hope that the special session of the UN General Assembly will bring about tangible and positive results.

The two sides also expressed the need to restructure world economic relations on a just and equal democratic basis in order to end monopolies, exploitation and unequal aspects of international trade. They also stressed the peoples' right to control their natural resources. They support the developing countries' efforts in this respect.

The two sides stressed their adherance to the aims and Charter of the United Nations, and also their appreciation of the role being played by that organization in the consolidation of world peace and security. The two sides expressed appreciation for the positive role being played by the nonalined group of countries and the developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the strengthening of national independence, peace and social justice.

The Bulgarian People's Republic appreciates the role of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the nonalined movement. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah appreciates the role of the socialist community in preserving and consolidating peace--disarmament and the promotion of cooperation in the world, and also the support these countries are giving to the just cause of the Arab nation, to the liberated and developing countries and to the national liberation movements.

The two sides expressed appreciation of the results of the talks and they believe that the visit of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, to tne Bulgarian People's Republic has given fresh momentum to the deepening of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, expressed deep thanks to the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded him during the visit. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi extended an invitation to Todor Zhivkov to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation has been accepted with thanks.

VIETNAMESE FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

AU211947Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam led by Mr Nguyen Van Tien, member of the Presidium and secretary general of the CC of the front, arrived on a visit here.

In the afternoon the delegation met leaders of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front.

The representatives of the two organizations informed each other of the tasks their organizations are solving at present.

Mr Nguyen Van Tien spoke of the new strategical tasks the Fatherland Front of Vietnam is facing at present, of mobilization of all forces in that country in implementation of the programme, outlined by the Communist Party of Vietnam--the successful construction of socialism.

He underlined that the experience of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front in the build-up of the socialist society will be of great help to them.

The guests evinced interest in the structure of the Fatherland Front organizations in the country.

They discussed the possibilities for diversification of the forms of cooperation between the two organizations.

The Vietnamese delegation is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI VISITS NATIONAL ENTERPRISE

LD211841Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, today visited the Aero-Vodochody national enterprise. The Libyan guest was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak, head of the president of the republic's office Frantisek Salda, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Libya Josef Varholik along with other members of Czechoslovakia's permanent mission in the country of the distinguished guest.

BILAK SPEAKS WHILE VISITING MONTENEGRO

LD212258Y Prague CTK in English 2113 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Titograd, Montenegro, June 21 CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are linked by common targets of socialist construction and joint interest in peace and social progress in the world, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, said here today.

Vasil Bilak is heading the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation to the congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the delegation is today visiting Montenegro.

Speaking at a rally at one of Yugoslavia's largest farms, the "July 13" complex here, Vasil Bilak hailed the results of the Yugoslav people in the implementation of the conclusions of the Tenth Congress of Yugoslav Communists, and said that the new tasks which will be set by the 11th congress will be an important impulse to the further development of Socialist Yugoslavia.

"I want to assure you that the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people will be your faithful friends in the coming years, and they will spare no effort for our fraternal relations to be strengthened."

Vasil Bilak went on to say that the successes attained by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the communist party cannot be denied even by the greatest enemies.

"They lack the courage to speak up against socialism as a social order, and therefore use various renegades, so-called dissidents, and Czechoslovak reactionary emigrants abroad. They try to undermine the foundations of socialism, the power of the working class and the working people, to render doubtful the leading role of the communist party and the importance of the Marxist teaching, and to weaken our fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. We have in this respect our experience from the crisis in the party and society after the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and we thus grant nobody the right to harm the achievement of socialism," Vasil Bilak said, and stressed the successfully developing relations between the two parties and countries, especially the fruitful economic cooperation.

Before the rally, the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation and several other foreign delegations to the congress of the league of Communists of Yugoslavia met with representatives of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, who informed them about the history of the republic and its successes in social, cultural and economic development.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD2205444Y Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 21 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today received a member of the official delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

They discussed the development of Czechoslovak-Libyan relations, especially in connection with the fulfillment of the conclusions agreed by the two sides during Minister Chnoupek's latest visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

They reviewed the results attained in the development of economic, scientific-technological and commercial cooperation, as well as the possibilities of promoting contacts in the fields of culture, education and sports. They also exchanged views on the present international situation, especially the developments in the Middle East where the negative effects of Israel's aggressive policy continue. The Libyan guest voiced the conviction that for the victory of the Arab national liberation movement in its struggle with world imperialism it is necessary to promote friendship and cooperation between Arab and socialist countries.

KEMPNY SEES IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD211726Y Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 21 CETEKA--A delegation of the Iraqi Communist Party headed by First Secretary of its Central Committee Muhammad 'Aziz was received here today by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny.

Representatives of the two fraternal parties exchanged their views on the present Middle East situation and informed each other of the goals of their parties.

OFFICIALS ATTEND AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR'S DINNER

LD210315Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hans Pasch, Austrian ambassador in Czechoslovakia, gave a festive dinner in Prague on Tuesday evening in honor of the Austrian Parliamentary delegation led by Anton Benya. It was attended by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Karel Hoffmann; deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, members of the Czechoslovak Government, the Czechoslovak ambassador in the Austrian Republic, Milan Kadnar, and other official personages.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION HELD 20 JUN

LD201340Y Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 20 CETEKA--The 8th joint session of the House of the People and House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly here today had the state closing account of the Czechoslovak Federation as the main item on the agenda.

Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra welcomed Premier Lubomir Strougal and the other members of the communist party Presidium who attend today's session, as well as the visiting Austrian Parliamentary delegation headed by Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council. Alois Indra spoke in his opening address of the recent visit of a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, and of the firm roots of the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance which stood many tests of history.

"Alliance with the Soviet Union was our hope in the national liberation struggle, gave us strength in the complex postwar development, and was manifested also by extensive concrete help given to socialist construction in our country. Our allies did not abandon us, either, in the fateful moments ten years ago when the existence of socialism was at stake in Czechoslovakia," Indra said, stressing that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy will continue to go hand in hand with the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community, and with all progressive and peace forces of the world.

Officials in Attendance

LD211142Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The eighth joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly is continuing in Prague today. Deputies are to discuss a government draft bill which submits for the approval of the Federal Assembly an agreement between Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the construction and operation of a system of water projects between Gabcikovo and Nagymaros, signed in Budapest last year.

The session of Federal Assembly deputies is being attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the party Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; other state and party officials.

An explanation of the government draft bill submitted will be presented by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. The Federal Assembly deputies will also discuss the government draft of a constitutional law which amends Article 24, Paragraph 2 of the Czechoslovak Constitution.

Session Views Plan Results

LD201518Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The eighth joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations began this morning in the Federal Assembly Hall in Prague. Lubos Lidicky reports:

The first to speak was Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He recalled the recent visit to our country of the USSR party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He stressed that the 4-day stay of our guests had become a true holiday for the people. Once again we realized, he said, how solid the roots of the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance are--an alliance which has stood the test of many historic trials.

That is why the joint statement of the two delegations represents for the Federal Assembly, its chambers and committees and for all deputies, a constant program of daily work. We consider it an obligation toward our voters and a matter of honor to continue to contribute to the development of all-round cooperation between our countries.

The main point on the agenda at this morning's deliberations of the deputies was the final federal account for 1977. Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, said in his report that the submitted final account is proof of the further significant growth of the social, economic and cultural development of our republic. Last year, the overall income of the state budgets, and of the national committee budgets, reached the sum of more than Kcs280 billion. Expenditures amounted to more than Kcs270 billion. Even though our management policies resulted in an overall surplus, it is still necessary, in all branches of the national economy, to raise efficiency, productivity and the quality of work. However, we are aware of the fact, said the comrade minister, that the fulfillment of the planned tasks is not equal in all sectors. For instance, the building industry did not fulfill its tasks; despite the growth achieved, it stayed below the level of the plan.

On the other hand, one of the undoubted successes is the fact that, despite additional demands on the state budget, stemming in particular from foreign trade, the budgetary balance has been maintained. This result is also important because 1977 was the first year of the effect of the new wholesale prices. The achieved surplus makes it possible to supplement reserve and development funds as an important condition for the further successful implementation of the electoral programs of the National Front and [words indistinct] initiatives of citizens this year as well. The achievement of a budgetary balance in difficult conditions of management at the present time is not an obvious matter; it is the result of efforts on the part of working people in the overwhelming majority of enterprises who, under the leadership of our communist party, successfully fulfilled the planned tasks.

Thus far 14 deputies have asked to take part in the debate on the final state account of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which will continue after the midday recess.

The final spring session of the Federal Assembly is being attended by a guest delegation of the Austrian Parliament, which is currently on a visit in Czechoslovakia.

Bilateral Agreements Approved

LD211826Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] The eighth joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly continues in Prague today.

Deputies expressed unanimous approval of the draft agreement between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the construction and operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of water projects. An explanation of the government draft was given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, who said that the project has no parallel in the history of Czechoslovak engineering construction in terms of its importance, the extent and amount of construction, and that it can rightly be called the "project of the century." The project will cover more than 150 kilometers and more than 8,000 hectares in area. A 53-square-kilometer reservoir with a water capacity of 245 cubic kilometers will be constructed. Individual sections of this giant project will be put in operation gradually until 1986, and the entire project completed in May 1991.

The Federal Assembly plenum also approved a consular agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Turkish Republic. As Comrade Chnoupek said, the conclusion of this agreement was necessitated by the development of trade, transport, and scientific-technical relations. Tourism is also developing: last year alone, more than 6,000 Czechoslovak tourists visited Turkey.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S. SOVIET POLICY

LD211650Y Prague CTK in English 0934 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 21 CETEKA--The article on the current policy of the U.S. Government which has been published by PRAVDA and other Soviet dailies has aroused wide response in the world and even a number of important Western commentators and politicians give support to many of its ideas, RUDE PRAVO writes here today.

Their response to the Soviet standpoint has reaffirmed that the view about the necessity of international relaxation of tension, shift from the policy of confrontation to the policy of peaceful coexistence and promotion of multilaterally advantageous cooperation in all spheres of life is gaining ever stronger backing also among Western politicians.

RUDE PRAVO recalls in this connection the statement of U.S. Senator McGovern that a turn in the White House's foreign policy has brought the U.S. to the brink of cold war in relations with the Soviet Union.

But there have been voices in the capitalist world trying to defend the current political platform of the United States.

Great embarrassment was caused by the reaction of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who declared hypocritically that the U.S. Government is resolved to continue to work for relaxation of tension in relations with the USSR, but he did not forget to add that this does not mean that the U.S. would (?stop) its drive for the defence of human rights in the Soviet Union.

Vance has thus confirmed that the Carter government, in disregard of the critical attitude of the world progressive public and realistically-minded Western politicians is resolved not to change anything in the current adventurous political line which could throw the world back to cold war to new confrontations, to a new round of military rivalry, the paper adds.

'REPRESSION' OF DISSIDENTS SAID TO BE INCREASING

LD210957Y London THE TIMES in English 21 Jun 78 p 6 Li

[Report "from the Palach Press Agency": "Czech Police Intensify Searches and Interrogations"]

[Text] Repression in Czechoslovakia seems to have increased since President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union visited Prague at the end of last month, according to information reaching London from supporters of the Charter 77 movement.

The secret service now seems to have been given the green light to step up interrogations, house searches and short-term detentions. Interrogators have been heard to say that pressure will increase between now and August, the tenth anniversary of the Soviet intervention to topple the Dubcek regime.

Hundreds of people were detained during Mr Brezhnev's visit most were soon released but not all. The nature of the arrests is unprecedented in Czechoslovakia, whose legal code does not sanction preventive detention. Several arrests were "justified" by bogus investigations of non-existent crimes. Many such as Mr Ladislav Hejdanek, Mr Pavel Landovsky, Mr Ivan Medek and Mr Rudolf Battek of Prague and Mr Jiri Muller of Brno, were detained for 48 hours and then released, as the law requires, only to be rearrested after walking a few yards from their cells.

In a recent statement the charter movement says that three of those arrested during Mr Brezhnev's visit are still in prison. They are Mr Jiri Grusa, a writer, and Mr Ravel Roubal, a technician from Prague, and Mr Jan Simsa from Brno. Mr Grusa is charged with writing the novel questionnaire and Mr Roubal with the distribution of novels. This indicates that Petlice (unofficial literature), which was previously tolerated, is now under attack.

Mr Simsa, a former evangelical priest, who is forbidden to perform his pastoral duties, is one of the signatories of the political manifesto, "100 Years of Czech Socialism". He is unofficially charged with assaulting a policemen during a house search and, according to reports, is being interrogated intensively.

The latest repressive measures have to be seen in the context of a new tactic, whereby chartists released from interrogation are attacked by unidentified thugs. The official spokesman of Charter 77 no longer enjoys relative immunity from harassment. Mr Ladislav Hejdanek and Mr Jaroslav Sabata are frequently interrogated and Mr Hejdanek has been physically assaulted. According to reports, Marta Kubisova, previously a leading pop singer, was detained during Mr Brezhnev's visit and the Swedish press reported on June June 12 that she has been arrested again as a result of a recording session with the Swedish record company October. This information has not been verified from Czechoslovakia, although it is known that she is under surveillance.

She has been banned from singing publicly since 1970, when she was accused of posing for pornographic photographs, with Mr Alexander Dubcek, former first secretary of the Communist party. The photographs were proved to be forgeries, but the ban on her public performances was not lifted. She is known to want to make a record after eight years of imposed silence.

PRAGUE COMMENTARY RECALLS EVENTS OF 1968

LD211737Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary on 1968 events in Czechoslovakia]

[Text] When one looks throug.. newspapers from 1968, one cannot help wondering: at a time when the right wing was preparing a decisive attack against socialism in Czechoslovakia, the majority of Czechoslovak journalists were nervous about any mention of antisocialist elements in our country. Can we believe, after 20 years of socialism, that there are antisocialist forces in the republic? Journalists were asking this, and they answered themselves dogmatically: No, we cannot.

The absurdity of this claim, whether voiced by open enemies of socialism or by confused and misled people, is quite obvious. In 1968, a generation of former factory owners, retired policemen, gendarmes and military bigwigs from the capitalist Czechoslovak Republic, and former large-scale farmers lived among us, and when the working people came to power they could not reconcile themselves to defeat and prepared for their return to the political scene.

The opportunist Dubcek's leadership of the CPCZ 10 years ago offered them the opportunity, and, as documents from that time prove, the reaction took this opportunity without the slightest hesitation.

The rightwing representatives who entered the leadership of the regional, district and enterprise organizations of the party were systematically disarming the people's militia.

The justly sentenced agents of the imperialist subversive centers, who were organized in the "K-231" club, knew the channels through which arms were sent almost freely to Czechoslovakia. Arriving were not only arms: hundreds of agents of capitalst intelligence were moving around the country without restriction. This was known to Josef Ravel, then minister of the interior, but he took no measures against the activity of the imperialist spies. They could thus work almost openly. And the unbelievable could happen. There was sent a group of so-called "Green Berets," killers trained for action in Czechoslovakia in West Germany's Bad Toelz. These are not fabrications. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote 10 years ago that the recruiting and sending of military intelligence agents had reached an unusual level. According to reports in DER SPIEGEL, the main center of West German intelligence in Pullach had almost 400,000 agents in Czechoslovakia in the first half of 1968.

Men of the so-called "Prague Spring" were also preparing for armed action. A 1968 document in which the Czechoslovak premier of that time is informed that Interior Minister Josef Pavel and General Prchlik had proposed a control center of the state which would--in a period of increased political tension--take over all state power. The center was to be led by Alesander Dubcek, Josef Smrkovsky, Josef Pavel and Oldrich Cernik. Furthermore, the so-called "proposal for preventive security measures against the conservative forces' action" was also worked out. The "conservative forces" were naturally upright communists who were determined to defend socialism in Czechoslovakia: so-called "reeducational" labor camps were to be prepared for them. There is another document, naturally labeled "strictly secret," in which public statements by exponents of the so-called "Prague Spring" did not hide the goals of these exponents at all. In a situation in which it was possible to speak in public about "communists and lampposts" and when the reaction was even more loudly recalling the experiences of the Hungarian counterrevolution in 1956, it was obvious that an open attack against the very socialist foundations of the republic was being prepared.

Most of those who prepared the counterrevolutionary putsch are now with their protectors in the West. They have thrown off the masks of the so-called "socialism with a human face," the masks of revivers of socialism. Jiri Pelikan does not miss taking part in any anti-Czechoslovak activities, Ludek Pachman has allied himself with West German revanchists, Milan Schulz is working for Radio Free Europe, a branch of the CIA, and we could go on.

In 1968 they managed to create a spawn of counterrevolution, which thanks to the internationalist aid of the USSR and other countries of the Warsaw Pact, did not live for long.

SLOVAK GYPSY PROBLEMS, POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS VIEWED

AU201623Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Anna Klemparova article: "Attention to the Problems of the Gypsy Population"]

[Text] By December 1977, 190,000 residents of gypsy origin were living in the Slovak Socialist Republic, according to national committees' figures. [paragraph continues]

Their backwardness finds its expression primarily in their inadequate housing standards, in their low and frequently unfinished basic education, in the fact that many gypsies do not work consistently and in their high, uncontrolled population. These factors are the indirect causes of another severe problem--the high delinquency of the gypsy population; our socialist society therefore purposefully supports the acculturization process and the subsequent process of the gypsies' social integration by means of special measures and forms.

In spite of the many positive phenomena that have been achieved in solving the gypsy problem--especially in the last decade--problems still do exist. By the end of last year there were still 529 gypsy communities in Slovakia. Some 35 of them have no source of drinking water and 26 are without the fundamental factor of civilization--electricity. The fact that 100,000 gypsies live in East Slovakia makes the problems in this region even more complicated. There are 369 communities with 3,050 shabby cabins in this region and there is no certainty that we will succeed in eliminating all of them by 1980. This is not only connected with the general shortage of apartments but frequently also with the unwillingness of some national committee employees to place--influenced by various factors--gypsy families among the other village population. Most gypsies live in peripheral villages, where individual apartment construction is retarded. This fact also plays its negative role.

Neither can it be a matter of indifference to us that at present virtually one half of the children from gypsy families attend the first year of elementary school without sufficiently knowing the language of instruction. In the 1972-1977 period 40 kindergartens for gypsy children were built or reconstructed in East Slovakia. In the 1976-1977 school-year gypsy pupils in the East Slovakia region missed over 2 million school lessons. A total of 1,084 gypsy pupils ended their school attendance in lower grades. One insufficiently considered cause of this situation may well be the fact that gypsy families speak in their own language and that contacts between gypsy and other children are relatively rare. Many gypsy children learn the Slovak language long after acquiring their own language. While evaluating gypsy children it frequently happens that their insufficient language skills are interpreted as insufficient intelligence. A better perception and understanding of these facts and more effective help in bridging the language gap would certainly bring the desire results.

There is no doubt of the all-social interest in solving the gypsy question. It would, therefore, not be correct if the solution of the gypsy question stopped with figures, percentages and more or less one-shot actions. We must demand a portion of the work from the management of industrial enterprises and plants, especially a better understanding of the inevitability of training unqualified gypsy workers.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

AU1715llY Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "We Comment; The Only Way Out"]

[Excerpts] The report saying that 14 members of the U.S. House of Representatives' International Relations Committee sent President Carter a letter in which they expressed concern over the negative change in the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union and--in connection with the pronouncements of the President's adviser Brzezinski--emphasized that they do not understand the purpose and the objectives of the "United States' tough stance toward the Soviet Union", is a signal. [paragraph continues]

The report as a whole [illegible] President's tough pronouncements addressed to the socialist countries are far from yielding the United States the effect expected by Carter.

In their letter the members of the International Relations Committee correctly point out that one cannot make the relaxation of tension subject to various unacceptable conditions; for example, as does the United States in "linking" the results of the negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons to problems which are in no way connected with this important question for mankind and which, on the contrary, bar the way to an agreement. Similar positions by the White House cannot be characterized as anything but a gross interference in the rights of sovereign socialist countries.

Carter's recent speech at the Naval Academy in Annapolis was of a similar character. Time--more than one week--which has elapsed since, has shown its negative and dangerous features.

Certainly, not all Carter said was negative. One can fully agree with his noting that the relaxation of tension between the USSR and the United States is of determining importance for the preservation of peace in the world and that the United States must show willingness to investigate the possibility of cooperation in the negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons. But these were just words with no deeds supporting them. The absolute majority of what Carter said at Annapolis emanated the wind of cold war, confrontation and interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs.

Carter's words that the Soviet Union can choose between "cooperation and confrontation and that the United States is ready for one or the other" are typical of the cold war. But still more cogent are the ultimatum-like conditions: the United States will, allegedly, be in favor of continuing the relaxation of tension if the USSR and the other socialist countries will stop supporting the national liberation movements in Africa and other continents, and if they will not continue preventing attempts at subversive activity against the socialist countries.

It is insulting and revolting when the United States' highest representative interferes in such a gross manner in sovereign states' affairs, in their inalienable international and humanistic duty to help the people of those countries which are fighting against imperialist aggression, for national liberation and social progress.

Similar positions of the American President, as not only the aforementioned letter of the members of the House of Representatives' International Relations Committee shows, evoke disapproval of the realistically thinking circles in the United States, in Western Europe and elsewhere in the capitalistic world. The policy of the relaxation of international tension--and many politicians in the Western countries also realize this--is too serious a matter to be a subject of rhetorical exhibitions or behind-the-scene political fighting, which is taking place at the top among the U.S. ruling hierarchy.

Those standing in the way of this policy [of peaceful coexistence] at variance with the fundamental facts of contemporary international relations, will--sooner or later--have to realize that there is no reasonable way out but peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

GDR-USSR GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OPENS IN BERLIN

AU212120Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "For a Further Interlacing of Our National Economies: "The GDR-USSR Bipartisan Government Commission Opened its 23d Session"]

[Text] The 23d session of the bipartisan government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR opened Monday in the GDR capital.

The government delegations of the two countries are led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the agenda are important steps for the further interlacing of the national economies of the two countries in keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, as well as in accordance with CEMA decisions. Thereby the government commission is guided by the fundamental agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The government commission dealt in particular with the state of drafting the program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR for the period until 1990, and will adopt additional measures for it. Part of the agenda of the deliberations also includes the preparation and conclusion of bilateral agreements in national economically important fields. It is particularly important in this context to more effectively exploit the advantages of the socialist division of labor and cooperation, to enhance effectiveness in science, technology and the production and to improve supplies to the national economies and populations of the two countries.

Press Release Issued

LD211800Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Important topics on further deepening the economic and scientific-technological relations and the continual convergence of the two countries' economies were dealt with during the 23d meeting of the GDR-USSR mixed governmental commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. This is contained in a press release issued at the end of the 3-day talks in Berlin on Wednesday. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, GDR deputy premier, and Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The results in formulating the program for specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR until 1990 were evaluated as the focal points of the meeting, and further tasks were given to the ministries and planning organs. In addition, decisions were made with the aim of increasing efficiency by the comprehensive utilization of experiences of scientific-technological progress, rationalization and reconstruction of production, as well as by the means of rational production series, in order to constantly better meet the demands of both countries.

A government agreement on cooperation in exploration from space of the world's natural resources was signed during the meeting. This agreement continues and expands the joint work of both countries within the framework of the Intercosmos program and the joint space experiments of the two countries. A focal point in this respect is the further development of multispectral photography.

The commission dealt with measures for expansion of cooperation in rationalization and reconstruction, as well as for intensification of production, and laid down a number of measures in this connection. Thus the responsible ministries, enterprises and planning institutes were instructed to jointly prepare a large program for reconstruction of the GDR's electrical engineering industry. An agreement was concluded between the GDR chemical plant construction industry and the USSR foodstuffs industry, which envisages a new technology in Soviet enterprises in order to intensify and increase production. A cooperation agreement on division of labor in the production of components for sheet-fed offset presses was signed in the field of constructing printing machinery. Cooperation in the field of microelectronics was also discussed.

The meeting also discussed proposals submitted by the GDR-USSR joint economic organization in the field of the photographic industry "Assofot" on the coordinated long-term development of research and production. A government agreement was concluded on cooperation in the construction of an enterprise for the production of carpets. This production will be organized in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic in cooperation with the GDR's light industry, textile machinery construction industry, and chemical industry.

The commission examined the state of realization of earlier agreements, among them in the fields of Polyurethane chemistry, telecommunications technology, machinery for the cable industry, and new methods for production of glass fibers. During his stay in the GDR Nikolay Tikhonov was received for talks by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

Schuerer Holds Reception

LD220904Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--On the occasion of the signing of the documents by the 23d meeting of the GDR-USSR mixed governmental commission for economic and scientific-technological affairs Gerhard Schuerer held a reception for the participants of the mixed government commission. It was attended by members of the GDR part and state leadership. On Wednesday evening the Soviet Government delegation left for home.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANGOLA ON VISIT

LD211456Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--A GDR Government delegation led by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Luanda on Wednesday to take part in the second meeting of the joint GDR-Angolan economic commission. The GDR delegation was cordially welcomed at Luanda Airport by Pedro de Castro dos Santos van Dunen, Angolan deputy prime minister.

Immediately after his arrival, Wolfgang Rauchfuss stated: "Good relations have developed between our parties, states and peoples in many fields. The unshakeable basis for this consists in the unity of goals and views on the basic issues of our time. Since the founding of the popular movement for the liberation of Angola and during the many years of the heroic struggle for freedom and independence from colonial exploitation and suppression our common struggle became consolidated with that of the progressive forces throughout the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace, detente and national independence.

The head of the GDR delegation expressed the GDR's high esteem for the Angolan people's successes in creating the foundations for the development of a new social order.

During a stopover in Niamey, the capital of the Niger Republic, Wolfgang Rauchfuss previously had a friendly meeting with Niger Foreign Minister Moumouni Amadou Djermakoye. Minister Amadou asked him, on behalf of President of the Republic Seyni Kountche, to convey greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to express his cordial thanks for the recently transmitted solidarity consignment for the country's population, which is affected by a drought catastrophe.

LEBANESE CP LEADER THANKS GDR FOR 'ALL-ROUND SUPPORT'

LD220010Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, Nicola ash-Shawi, today expressed thanks for the all-round support of the GDR in the struggle against aggression and reaction. At a meeting in the Karl Liebknecht heavy engineering plant in Magdeburg, he stressed that, together with all progressive forces, his people were striving for peace and disarmament. The Lebanese communists were fighting with all the means at their disposal against the imperialist conspiracy. Involved here was the unity of Lebanon, the withdrawal by Israel from all occupied territories and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people. The aim was a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES AFRICA TOUR, MILITARY AID

AU201625Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 25/1978 pp 3, 4 AU

[Interview given to HORIZONT by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense--time and place of interview not given, boldface as published]

[Text] Question: You recently visited several African countries at the head of a military delegation. Could you again give us more details on your tour?

Answer: We flew directly to Algiers, where we had the first stopover. We took advantage of this to hold talks with our Algerian friends on the continuation of our traditional, positive military cooperation. After a stopover in Las Palmas, on the Canary Islands, we reached Conakry. Alafay Kourouma, the minister of the People's Army of the Republic of Guinea and our host, accompanied us throughout our entire stay, including our trip to the district town of Kindia and our visit and meeting with President Sekou Toure. From Conakry our trip took us to Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, and then to Luanda. Commandante Enrique Teles Carreira, MPLA Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, was our host. We visited district towns, as well as military projects in the south of Angola and on the morning preceding our departure, we were received by Agostinho Neto, the president of Angola. After this, we left for Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo. Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, first vice president and minister of defense, accompanied us on various trips throughout the country, among other places, to the industrial center and port of Pointe-Noire. (President Joachim Yhombi-Opango was visiting Cuba at that time.)

After stopovers in Conakry and Niamey (Niger), we reached Tunisia, where, at the wish of the Tunisian Government, we had talks on the development of relations between the GDR and this Arab country located in the north of Africa. We covered a total of 20,000 kilometers during this trip.

Question: What are your impressions of all these countries?

Answer: First of all I would like to tell you about one very favorable impression: namely about the great prestige that our republic, the SED and the party and state leadership of the GDR enjoy in the countries we visited, in particular as a result of our attitude to questions of war and peace.

The extensive assistance--in the political, economic, material and other sectors--the GDR is giving to the young national states and to the national liberation movements is also appreciated. Further, the GDR is generally well known for its economic, scientific-technical and other achievements, as well as for its successes in sports competitions.

As early as during our first stop, in Conakry, President Sekou Toure and Premier Beavogui pointed out the traditional good relations between Guinea and the GDR and expressed their great appreciation of the revolutionary role played by the SED and the GDR. They evaluated our military delegation's visit as an important continuation of the lasting and constant assistance given by us to Guinea in its anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and social progress--the GDR was the first country to officially recognize Guinea in 1958, and also the first country to sign an international treaty with the young state after the French Government abruptly withdrew all experts from Guinea, thus trying to paralyze the country's economic life. Sekou Toure actually said the following: "We admire your people's courageous struggle against fascism for a socialist order and we also admired your achievement in creating a homeland of socialism in a country which, in the past, was an important imperialist power!"

Dr Agostinho Neto, the president of the People's Republic of Angola and MPLA chairman, expressed his cordial gratitude for Comrade Erich Honecker's greetings and asked us to convey his greetings to the GDR people, to the SED Central Committee and to the general secretary personally. The Angolan comrades expressed their appreciation of the GDR's achievements and policy, and their appreciation for the perseverance with which our party and people are implementing their mission of progress in the world. Comrade Agostinho Neto particularly appreciates the international solidarity which our party always manifests. He stated that the GDR has given political and economic assistance, as well as material and military aid, to Angola. Angola's victory in the struggle for independence was difficult to achieve; now, the president stated, Angola is facing the task of developing the country's economy. "This is a very difficult task. We firmly rely upon your people's assistance. We are far from being perfect, but we are optimistic." This is what Comrade Neto literally said. The demonstration held in Luanda on May Day showed the strong link between party and people, the president stated.

The GDR National People's Army also enjoys great prestige in all these countries. It is well known that we educate our army personnel in a spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and the friendly and modest behavior of our comrades, to whom national and racial arrogance is alien, is appreciated.

This explains the efforts of these countries and of their leading parties to develop relations with us, to intensify cooperation with the GDR, and to study our experience in building socialism, in agriculture, health protection and people's education, for example, as well as in national defense.

Question: Guinea, Angola and the People's Republic of the Congo are countries situated in the Sub-Saharan tropical zone. They used to be colonies of France or Portugal. [paragraph continues]

They are inhabited by different tribes and their inhabitants speak different languages. Where do you see the common features among these countries?

Answer: These three countries we visited have in common, above all, the fact that they achieved their political independence in a difficult anti-imperialist struggle and have repeatedly had to defend this independence against the attacks of the former colonial powers and of neocolonialism and its henchmen. They also have in common the fact of having adopted a political line today that is leading them toward the construction of the foundations of a socialist society, and the fact that they are being led by parties that are adopting socialism as their ideological basis.

Further, the three countries have in common the fact that in organizing their armed forces and in training their officers they are relying upon the most experienced socialist army, namely the Soviet Army, from which they have received fraternal assistance whenever they needed it, as early as since the beginning of their independence struggle.

Along with the special features of their geographical situation, their climate, their natural wealth and the strength and structure of their population, there are also the characteristic features of a more or less high degree of economic independence from the imperialist economic system which characterizes these three countries. There are special features of the struggle of national-democratic and socialist forces against the overt or concealed attempts of the imperialist states and their assistants, and special features characterizing the individual development of progressive parties, relying upon the creative forces of the people's masses and developing their own revolutionary discipline within their ranks and peoples.

In Angola, for example, there are still difficult struggles with armed gangs sent by the imperialist states, by the South African racists, by the reactionary regime in Zaire and by the Maoists. Shortly before we arrived in Luanda, the criminal agression of the South African Army from occupied Namibia against the SWAPO refugee camp had taken place. Thus, we can say that in this country there is still the question of "who--whom," while in the other countries--Guinea and Congo--the past attempts at aggression and attempted coups undertaken by neocolonialists were successfully rejected and the military-political situation is relatively stable.

This situation, however, changed these last few weeks, owing to the fact that the main forces of imperialism undertook preparation for a concentrated attack against the progressive states of Africa. There is no other way of evaluating the statements and measures made and adopted by the imperialist states at the most recent NATO summit conference in Washington and the Africa conference in Paris. By using the pretext that the forces operating in Shaba, forces belonging to the Congolese National Liberation Front [FNCL], come from Angola and have been trained and led by Soviet, Cuban and GDR military commanders, the strategists of the United States and NATO are not only preparing the establishment of an "African peace force," but are also, obviously, preparing political, economic and military attacks against the progressive states and liberation movements all over Africa.

I am no prophet, but we should not underestimate the ECONOMIC influence of the imperialist states in Africa; we must admit that the greatest weakness of the young national states is the heavy economic inheritance of backwardness left them by colonialism and neocolonialism! Only friendly assistance is able to eliminate this inheritance quickly--it is sufficient to think of the training of specialists.

Question: Did you also become acquainted with examples of the construction of national economy showing the efforts of these countries aimed at economic and scientific-technical progress?

Answer: Yes, we visited two scientific institutes in Kindia, approximately 130 kilometers from the capital of Guinea, two scientific institutions which were formerly created by the French and then, after the declaration of independence, were abandoned--these are the institute of agronomy research and the institute of biological foundations and applied research. Scientific cadres from Guinea are working in these institutions today with the assistance of Soviet experts, who are helping them to establish new departments. These institutes are developing, for example, vaccines against tuberculosis and smallpox, which have contributed to the elimination of these diseases in west Africa. Now, the scientists are working on the development of vaccines for the animal husbandry sector and are engaged in microbiological research in the struggle against viruses and other infectious diseases, such as hydrophobia.

Angola, which has just achieved its independence and whose economy was heavily damaged by the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of Portuguese, is trying with success to put all its industrial, transportation and agricultural capacities into operation. In the People's Republic of the Congo we visited the main port of the country, Pointe-Noire, and the oil refinery which is about to be put into operation.

Question: What are your impressions of the armed forces in the countries you visited?

Answer: These are young armies; the so-called FAPLA, the People's Army of the People's Republic of Angola, for example, is in the process of organization; these former guerilla troops must now be transformed into a regular army and must learn not only to handle firearms, but also tanks, guns, missiles and aircraft. The National People's Army of the People's Republic of the Congo, which has older traditions and plays an important role in the country's revolutionary process, and which has been trained for several years with Soviet weapons, demonstrated to us in exercises of ground forces with rocket launchers, with howitzers and with anti-aircraft machineguns, as well as during exercises of Navy artillery, that this young army is perfectly capable of effectively handling modern weapons--even if the general educational level of the people, as regards literacy, for example, does not meet the minimum requirements. Therefore, the armed forces in those countries are facing a great educational task!

Question: Do you also see, in this respect, an essential sector of aid the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries could give to the young national states?

Answer: Yes, indeed, I even consider it the most important aspect of our aid! For, as you see. the most elementary interest of each of these young national states is to stand on its own feet, to improve its own economy, and to raise the material and cultural standards of its population, as well as to defend its own independence. For this purpose the above mentioned states need their own experts, and a great number of experts too: skilled workers, foremen, engineers, teachers, physicians, scientists and economic experts. Since our primary aid consists in sending them such experts or in training specialists, the socialist states, including the GDR, enjoy very great prestige in those countries. Our ambassadors, our scientists, our teachers and journalists, but above all our FDJ brigades, who among other things, are training young Africans to be skilled workers, enjoy this prestige.

The interest of the imperialist states and trusts, on the other hand, is to keep the young national states in a state of dependency, to link them to the imperialist countries, by encouraging the cultivation of single crops, by economic boycotts, by the corruption of the leading cadres and by many other measures, aimed at further exploiting these peoples. Therefore, the young national states cannot expect any real assistance from the imperialists, no assistance that could make them free and independent, as well as economically independent.

Question: The imperialist mass media these days do not stop slandering the socialist countries' solidarity with the national liberated states and national liberation movements of Africa. [paragraph continues]

In this connection, it is asserted that the GDR is proceeding on the "warpath" in Africa and that Army General Hoffmann is inspecting his "Africa Korps". Other such lies are being propagated.

Answer: I have already read a great deal of nonsense about the GDR, the GDR People's Army and about myself, and also about our activities abroad. This time however, the professional "canard" hatchers have, so to speak, released a whole series of "birds" into the world. If we believed these disgusting slanders, thousands of soldiers from the GDR People's Army are deployed in Africa and a tremendous amount of weapons have been shipped from the GDR to 23 African and Arab states. The action of the rebels in Shaba was allegedly "planned in East Berlin" and so forth. There were even reports alleging that the GDR military delegation visited three Angolan military bases in east Angola, and gave the starting signal, so to speak! This nonsense and its propagation is NECESSARY to the NATO strategists and to the imperialist opinion formers, in order to explain to their own peoples the NEW crimes which are being prepared against the peoples of Africa, just as they need the horror propaganda about alleged, innumerable assassinations of white people, in order to justify the invasion of paratroopers in support of the corrupt and bankrupt Mobutu regime. The foreign legionnaires came as killers in the service of the international trusts.

The aid and support that the GDR, in the past year, gave to the national liberated states and to the African liberation movements, are an expression of proletarian internationalism. They are destined to help the peoples of Africa to proceed along their own paths of freedom and future, with their own strength. This is the way, and there is no other, in which the progressive people and leaders of the countries we visited understand the support they are receiving from the Soviet Union, and Cuba as well, in defending their independence and security against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism.

When we arrived in Luanda we learned about the recent criminal act of aggression of the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as against defenseless women and children who escaped from the occupied territory of Namibia. I declared to the press in Luanda, and this is also my general impression of the African countries, south of the Sahara: "The lesson of history states that the forces of progress will be victorious--no matter how great the difficulties and no matter how criminal the actions of the aggressors!"

GAUS DISCUSSES FRG REPRESENTATION IN EAST BERLIN

DW211305Y Cologne Deutschlandfunk Domestic Service in German 1150 GMT 20 Jun 78 DW

[Interview with State Secretary Guenter Gaus, chief of the permanent representation of the Federal Republic of Germany in East Berlin, by reporter Bussiek in East Berlin--recorded]

[Text] [Question] When the permanent representation of the Federal Republic began its work, many people in the East and in the West did not consider it a final point of the more or less developing German-German relations; rather, they considered it the beginning of more progress to the benefit of the individual. By that time everything was settled, such as the transit agreement, the less complicated entry of citizens of the Federal Republic, the visit of GDR pensioners to the Federal Republic, visits to the border areas, and so forth. What has basically been improved since 1974?

[Answer] We still are far from normal relations between these two German states, but since the permanent representation was opened 4 years ago, we have come somewhat closer to normalization.

We have been in, for quite some time what I call the second phase of relations, though people have not taken much notice of this. This phase will be characterized for a long time by many small, very concrete and very practical steps helping the people. These steps will not be very spectacular, as they had to be in the first phase. They will not be publically considered as significant as they really are.

[Question] Did you not expect more to be achieved 4 years ago? I hardly believe that you would have taken this job if you knew that your main task would be doing such petty work.

[Answer] You are wrong! When I was a journalist, I passionately supported the policy that led to the establishment of this representation. I had no illusions then, and I had none when my aides and I started to work here 4 years ago. This petty work--if we want to call it that--will for a long time be the only work carried out between these two states with a chance of scoring success.

[Question] What concrete tasks must be handled by this permanent representation? What is different from representations of the Federal Republic in other countries, representations called embassies?

[Answer] The differences in practical work are almost nil. The difference exists in legal reservations we have in regard to relations between the two states, reservations that are known. In regard to the practical work of the permanent representation, it means: we have to help and assist West Germans and people from West Berlin. In past years, we have handled more than 24,000 cases where we were giving legal assistance. I think that is a high figure. Legal cases between both German states cannot as a rule be solved as simply as legal cases between friendly states. In these 4 years we have made more than 2,000 visits to West Germans and West Berlin residents imprisoned in the GDR. In other words, our work basically consists in rendering concrete help in individual cases.

[Question] How long will you stay with the permanent representation here?

[Answer] That I cannot say. Officials can be transferred. But according to all the talks I had in Bonn, I can assume that I will stay here for much longer than indicated by several press reports.

KRUEGER STRESSES GDR DEVELOPMENT AID TO AFRICA, ASIA

AU2110106Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Summary] On 16 June Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, told Paraguayan Communist Party Chairman Antonio Maidana at the committee office in Berlin that GDR citizens give material and moral support to the struggle of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America for national and social liberation, and against imperialism and reaction. In this context he mentioned the committee's friendly relations with 94 progressive committees all over the world, and stressed that in the first 5 months of this year M50 million worth of goods, financed from contributions of the GDR people, were placed at the disposal of the progressive states and movements in Afro-Asian and Latin American countries.

KADAR-LED PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR POLAND

LD211430Y Budapest MTI in English 1122 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21, (MTI)--At the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, a party and governmental delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic left for an official, friendly visit for Warsaw on Wednesday.

The delegation is headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The members of the delegation are: Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Frigyes Puja, member of the HSWP CC, minister for foreign affairs, as well as Jozsef Garamvolgyi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Warsaw, who will join the delegation in the Polish capital.

The delegation were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the CC, Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, both members of the Politburo, as well as by several other leading representatives of the party and government.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SOLIDARITY IN HUNGARIAN-MONGOLIAN TALKS

LD211522Y Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["Hungarian-Mongolian Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 20, (MTI)--Invited by Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from June 16 to 20.

The Mongolian foreign minister was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The foreign ministers conducted talks about the further development of friendly relations between the two countries and timely international questions.

They established with satisfaction that the traditional fraternal friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic and their cooperation, which extends to every sphere of life and is ever enriching--in conformity with the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries--are ceaselessly strengthening on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and socialist internationalist principles. The two foreign ministers voiced their governments' firm desire for multifariously advancing and cementing their cooperation based on the fraternal friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The foreign ministers emphasized that the two countries' fundamental foreign policy aim was the widening and deepening of fraternal alliance and multifarious cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Both sides ascribed great significance to the Belgrade meeting which reaffirmed the readiness of the states attending the European Security and Cooperation Conference that in their relations they will continue to enforce the recommendations of the Helsinki final act.

The parties expressed the view that the conclusion of an agreement at SALT-2 would exercise a positive influence on the entire disarmament talks and on the international atmosphere in general. The foreign ministers ensured their full support to the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries including the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union about "the practical methods for ending the arms race" at the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly.

They stressed that great significance should be attached to issues connected with nuclear disarmament.

The two foreign ministers ascribe great significance to a successful advancement of the Vienna talks regarding the reduction of arms and forces in central Europe.

They established that as a result of the consistent struggle by forces of socialism, progress and national liberation, favourable changes are occurring in Asia. They welcomed the successes achieved by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in reconstructing their national economies and socialist construction work.

The sides established that the opponents of peace and social progress are making growing efforts to raise hurdle [as received] before the process of detente. They pointed out that the leaders of the People's Republic of China are pursuing great power and anti-Soviet policies and they are collaborating with the extremist imperialist and reactionary groups. Besides, they are opposing the efforts made by the socialist countries and progressive forces for peace and international security. This is damaging the common cause of the socialist countries. The two foreign ministers firmly oppose these (Chinese) policies. The sides strongly condemn Israel's aggressive activities aimed at frustrating a durable and just solution in the Middle East.

Conducted in the spirit of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the negotiations revealed full identity of views over all the issues discussed.

M. Dugersuren expressed thanks for the warm reception and hospitality. He invited Frigyes Puja for an official, friendly visit to Mongolia. The Hungarian foreign minister accepted the invitation with thanks.

LIBYAN PRESIDENT AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT HUNGARY

LD211544Y Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 20 [date as received] (MTI)--Invited by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Socialist Popular Republic, is to arrive in Hungary in the coming days for an official visit.

HUNGARY'S KADAR LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT 21 JUN

LD201320Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic will arrive tomorrow for an official friendly viit. It has been invited by the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. It will be led by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar. The visit coincides with an important anniversary occurring these days--the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Hungarian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Welcomed by Gierek, Others

LD211642Y Warsaw PAP in English 1317 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 June PAP--A party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar arrived in Poland on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The delegation was welcomed by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz as well as members of Poland's supreme authorities.

Begins Talks With Gierek

LD220723Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz have had a meeting in Warsaw with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Premier Gyorgy Lazar, who have arrived in our country on an official friendly visit. Afterwards, Polish-Hungarian plenary talks chaired by Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar began at the offices of the party Central Committee.

In the evening Edward Gierek gave a dinner in honor of Janos Kadar. Taking part in the meeting were members of the supreme authorities of People's Poland, together with Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz. Taking part on the Hungarian side were Gyorgy Lazar and other persons.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO VISIT

AU220900Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Interview with Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar: "We Are Members of Fraternal Community"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] In connection with the coming visit of the party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic to Poland, Premier Gyorgy Lazar gave an interview to Antoni Kruczkowski, deputy chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU.

[Question] Comrade Premier, what is your evaluation of Polish-Hungarian cooperation in the past few years?

[Answer] The friendship between our peoples has age-old traditions. History is responsible for the fact that in the struggles for freedom and independence our best sons have often fought shoulder to shoulder, helping each other. This historical friendship acquired true contents and blossomed forth only when, having thrown off the shackles of oppression, we embarked on the common road to socialist construction.

In the past 30 years our economic, scientific and cultural contacts, as well as the personal, friendly ties between our citizens, have multiplied. The internationalist cooperation between our countries, both engaged in socialist construction, and our friendship are based on firm ideological foundations and are constantly developing. This is not only the wish of our parties and governments but it is fully consistent with the interests and will of our peoples. We are also linked by our membership in the fraternal community of the socialist states and by the fact that we are close allies of the Soviet Union and participate in the work of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. In a word, we are marching along the same road.

Proletarian internationalism and our common struggle for the same socialist aims, for peace and for detente throughout the world help to deepen our friendship. The Polish-Hungarian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed 30 years ago and renewed in May 1972--a very important document--is the repository and guardian of all this.

[Question] What is you appraisal of the Polish-Hungarian trade accord for 1976-80 and how do you view the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation under the conditions of the ever stronger economic integration of the CEMA countries?

[Answer] Our economic cooperation is developing dynamically on the principle of mutual advantage and is making use of the rich possibilities created by our membership in CEMA.

In 1971-75 the goods turnover between our countries was worth R1.6 billion. The long-term trade and payments agreement stipulates that the mutual turnover should amount to R2.6 billion in this 5-year period, an increase of 60 percent compared with the previous period. This is continuous, consistent development. In keeping with the agreement, we expect that our trade turnover will increase another 10 percent. This is a very important fact. In the future we should be even more effective in using the great possibilities for cooperation created by the different economic and natural conditions of our countries. It is fully feasible to expand our cooperation and specialization accords.

The traditional meetings between our party and state leaders help deepen our cooperation and bring out new possibilities. We have common problems which it is easier to solve together, relying on the mutual assistance, possibilities, strong internationalist friendship and joint efforts of the CEMA countries.

[Question] The Polish people are keenly interested in fraternal Hungary's achievements in building a developed socialist society. Comrade Premier, please define the main socioeconomic tasks mapped out by the 11th MSZMP Congress and evaluate their implementation.

[Answer] We are very pleased that the Polish people are so interested in our social development, in our life, in the implementation of our socioeconomic aims, in our achievements and worries.

With the achievements of the past 30 years the 11th congress was able to propose the construction of a developed socialist society in our fatherland as our main goal. [paragraph continues]

At its April plenum the MSZMP Central Committee profoundly analyzed our efforts since the 11th congress and summed up our achievements and shortcomings. It stated that the aims mapped out by the congress had met with the complete understanding of our people, as demonstrated by their efforts, to which we owe both our achievements and the fact that the construction of a developed socialist society has become a program for all our people; in the Hungarian People's Republic we are working in accordance with the 11th congress directives.

Our country's domestic situation is very good. The country's comprehensive development is marked by stability. The socialist virtues of our society are gaining in strength. The party and the workers class are fulfilling their roles well and effectively and the rule of the working people is strong. Our people identify themselves with socialism and fully support socialism, protecting, strengthening and enriching it with their dedicated work. The worker-peasant alliance and our party's policy guarantee our system. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, artisans, party members, nonparty people, believers, nonbelievers--all Hungarian citizens, regardless of whether their mother tongue is Hungarian or not--are creatively bound together in socialist, national unity.

Economic activities are the focus of our attention. Our national economy has developed favorably in the past few years despite external difficulties. We have scored a considerable number of concrete achievements in this regard. We implemented the Fourth 5-year plan with unprecedented success. Since the 11th congress we have effectively implemented the tasks mapped out for this 5-year period. The effectiveness of economic management has improved, productivity has increased, technological development has been accelerated and cooperative links in production have gained in strength. Despite the difficulties stemming from tension in world markets we have made progress in foreign trade, but the liquidation of these tensions calls for further intensive and long-term efforts.

We have been able to continuously raise the living standards. Let me cite some figures. Last year the national income increased 7.5 percent, industrial production increased 7 percent and farm production increased 8 percent compared with 1975. In 1977 the population's real income increased 4.5 percent. We have overfulfilled the housing program. We have completed 93,000 apartments instead of 88,000. The socialist labor competition movement to honor the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was joined by all plants, was an expression of our people's socialist consciousness.

The efforts to transform the structure of production, to develop the production of high quality goods, to promote new technologies and to increase the competitiveness of our articles in world markets are of particular importance among our economic tasks. In keeping with our economic potential and the effectiveness of our work, we will continue to raise our people's living standards and meet their cultural and health requirements by the end of this 5-year period. We must pay special attention to ideological, educational and cultural work because a developed socialist society represents not only a society of material prosperity, but of high consciousness as well.

[Question] Poland and Hungary actively participate in implementing the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community, whose main goal is to protect mankind against the threat of war and to consolidate detente. How do you view the prospects for achieving this in Europe and the world?

[Answer] The basic purpose of Hungarian foreign policy is to insure the external conditions necessary for constructing a developed socialist society. In keeping with our modest possibilities, we are also making contributions to strengthen peace and security and to expand international cooperation. Our primary effort is aimed at strengthening the unity of the socialist community and at developing our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and CEMA states and with other socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

Close cooperation among socialist countries and their uniform activitiy in the international forum are very important factors in strengthening peace and security in international life.

We pay the necessary attention to our relations with the developed capitalist countries and try to expand bilateral contacts on the principle of peaceful coexistence. It is a fact that the situation of relations between socialist countries and developed capitalist countries makes a great impact on the international atmosphere and helps improve the prospects for peace and security.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic are unanimous in their appraisal of the international situation, and their activities in the interest of the foreign policy of the socialist community are concordant.

Together with the other socialist countries and the peace forces of the entire world, our two countries have been waging a persevering struggle to improve international relations ever since the end of the last war.

We also have a share in efforts to abandon the cold war and to promote international detente and peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. This situation is the result of the qualitative changes in the international balance of power, a result of the indefatigable struggle of the socialist countries and their peace policy and a result of the efforts made by peace-loving progressive forces throughout the world and by peace-supporting governing circles in the Western countries.

Detente in Europe has achieved its greatest results as is proved by the solution of many complicated European problems and by the crucial development of relations between the socialist and capitalist countries. I think that the positive development of relations in Europe is having a positive impact on the entire world situation, but we should go farther: the positive situation in Europe can become a model for other areas of the world.

Expressing a profound appreciation of successes and achievements, we must be aware, however, of the fact that as yet we have not been able to overcome all obstacles and that we have not even come close to solving all the problems.

There are people who refuse to come to terms with this state of affairs--with the strengthening of the positions of peace and socialism--people who are seeking possibilities for stemming the process of detente and who are trying to restore the cold war in a different form. We are aware of the increasing resistance generated by the extremely reactionary circles in the developed capitalist countries against the constructive proposals made by socialist countries, primarily in the military area.

Unfortunately, the Chinese leaders, whose conduct is more even extreme than that of the notorious anti-Soviet propagandists, have enlisted in this camp. It goes without saying that this attitude is to a great extent responsible for a new wave of armaments and for hindering the solution of disarmament problems. But it is common knowledge that detente calls for specific steps in disarmament. This is why the socialist countries have put forward the proposals on mutually limiting armaments in central Europe.

We deeply believe that the maneuvers of adversaries of detente will be thwarted. However, to achieve this, all the champions of peace, security and peaceful coexistence must be univocal and resolute in their actions. If the socialist countries, the peace-loving developing countries, the hundreds and hundreds of millions of people fighting for peace and the realistically thinking politicians in the developed capitalist countries unite their efforts, we will be able to defend detente.

[Question] The Polish people will host the Hungarian party-government delegation led by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar very soon. What significance does the Hungarian side attach to this traditional metting between the party and state leaders of our fraternal countries?

[Answer] The MSZMP and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attach great importance to personal meetings, which create possibilities for mutual study of our countries' achievements, for exchanging experiences and for concurring foreign policy. I am convinced that, as ever, the results of the coming visit will not disappoint our hopes. I feel honored to be a member of the party-government delegation led by First Secretary Janos Kadar.

I am able to state that it will be a joy to visit our Polish friends, because we know that they are expecting us and will welcome us with wholehearted pleasure. We highly value the able and diligent Polish people and are sincerely pleased with their magnificent achievements in socialist construction. Our delegation will bring with it our people's friendly greetings and best wishes, as well as their message that they want the further strengthening of the fraternal relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic.

KANIA SPEAKS WHILE VISITING YUGOSLAV STEEL MILL

LD220844Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Skopje, 21 June PAP (by PAP correspondent Dariusz Pilewski)--Today, the PUWP delegation to the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia took part in the rally at the Skopje steel mill, the largest industrial plant in Macedonia. Stanislaw Kania, head of the Polish delegation, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC delivered a speech, in which he said among others:

"Our countries are good partners for one another, intensively developing not only trade but also the highest form of economic cooperation, industrial cooperation. Numerous ties between Polish and Yugoslav industries have passed the test. We want to further develop and strengthen them."

Discussing international questions, Stanislaw Kania said:

"We come out for full and integral implementation of the Helsinki (?final) act, considering the principles contained in this act as the basis for creating lasting and peaceful relations in Europe."

"The promotion of the neutron weapons by the U.S. and the most aggressive NATO circles has aroused widespread opposition in our country. We are of the opinion that the struggle against deploying the neutron weapons in the arsenals of the imperialist states cannot abate even for a moment."

"With all our heart we back important initiatives of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the main spokesman for the detente policy, on checking the race of nuclear armaments and starting disarmament."

"With great interest and respect we follow the activity of the movement of non-aligned states, including the activity of Yugoslavia in this movement. We consider this movement a very important political force, which on the basis of the principle of the unity of action and by striving to implement peaceful and all-round development of the world, is capable of exerting influence in the international arena."

DEFENSE LEAGUE CONGRESS ELECTS NEW AUTHORITIES

AU211235Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Jun 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[Capt S.A. Masztanowicz dispatch: "The Seventh National Congress of the National League of Defense"]

[Excerpt] The congress adopted changes in the league's statutes and elected new authorities.

Gen Div Waclav Jagas was elected chairman of the main administration of the League of National Defense and Zygmunt Surowiec, Boguslaw Ryba and Mieczyslaw Grad were elected deputy chairmen. The following were elected members of the main administration presidium: Gen Div Dr Jozef Baryla, Gen Bde Jan Cieslik, Gen Bde Jozef Cwetsch, Col Kazimierz Gazdecki, Dr Zdzislaw Garczyca, Gen Div Zygmunt Huszcza, Prof Dr Edward Kowalczyk, Stanislaw Kujda, Halina Malczewska, Stanislaw Marcinowski, Stanislaw Mroczek, Gen Div Wlodzimierz Oliwa, Danuta Rumianowska, Wieslaw Weitz, Mieczyslaw Witkowski, Pawel Wojas and Tadeusz Zylkowski.

ARCHBISHOP POGGI ENDS VISIT TO POLAND 6 JUN

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 7 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 WA

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the apostolic nuncio for special missions and head of the Apostolic See's team for permanent working contacts with the Polish People's Republic Government was in Poland from 23 May to 6 June 1978. This was the 5th successive visit of the archbishop to Poland as head of the team. The archbishop was accompanied by Monsignor Jozef Kowalczyk from the Congregation for Sacraments who came from Rome with the archbishop.

On 25 May, on occasion of the Feast of Corpus Christi, Archbishop Poggi led the main procession in Krakow together with Karol Cardinal Wojtyla.

On 30 and 31 May Archbishop Poggi was received by the head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Kazimierz Kakol. Jozef Czyrek, the head [acting] of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received Archbishop Poggi on 31 May.

From 26 to 29 May Archbishop Poggi was in the Tarnow Diocese as guest of the local ordinary, Bishop Jerzy Ablewicz, and his auxiliary bishops. On 3 and 4 June Archbishop Poggi was in the Siedlce Diocese at the invitation of Bishop Jan Mazur.

The day before his departure from Warsaw, Archbishop Poggi paid a farewell visit to Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate of Poland. He also met with Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the episcopate.

At the Okecie International Airport, Archbishop L. Poggi and Monsignor J. Kowalczyk were bid farewell, on the part of the state authorities, by Director Aleksander Merker and Janusz Fekecz, deputy director of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the part of Church authorities, by Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the episcopate; Monsignor Stanislaw Kotowski from the secretariat of the primate of Poland; and Rev Alojzy Orszulik, director of the press bureau of the episcopate.

In answers to the press given before his departure, Archbishop L. Poggi referred to the visits to the Tarnow and Siedlce Dioceses in emphasizing the very large participation of the faithful in the services at which he participated.

"In the Tarnow Diocese as well as in the Siedlce Diocese I met crowds of the faithful," he stated. "Further everywhere there many children and youth. Everyone listened with deep concentration to the words of the holy father, Paul VI, relayed by me. The holy father spoke to me many times about his warm love for the Polish nation and requested that I relay his blessing each time."

When asked about the asessment of his mission to Poland, Archbishop Poggi stated: "It is difficult to assess oneself. The assessment of my mission belongs to the episcopate."

Referring to the meeting with the primate on 5 June 1978, Archbishop Poggi stated: "Our long and sincere talk pertained to the fundamental problems of the Church in Poland. I have known the primate for a long time and I have great esteem for him."

BRIEFS

POLISH-FRENCH ECONOMIC TALKS--Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, received Jean Pierre Prouteau, french secretary of state for small and medium industries, and discussed with him the current problems and further prospects of Polish-French economic and trade relations, paying particular attention to the possibilities for extending cooperation between small and medium Polish and French enterprises. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

POLISH-ROMANIAN COOPERATION--Jozef Kepa, PZPR Politburo member, vice premier and chairman of the Polish section of the Polish-Romanian government committee for economic cooperation, received Lina Ciobanu, member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Committee and minister of light industry, to discuss problems of Polish-Romanian economic cooperation, especially in the light industry; Stanislaw Mach, minister of light industry, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

RCP DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The RCP Central Committee working delegation led by Teodor Roman, Central Committee member and first secretary of the RCP committee in Teleorman, which visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee [dates not given] was received by Zbigniew Zielinski, Central Committee Secretariat member and head of the Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction Department, had talks with the officials of the department and of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, visited Warsaw, Tarnow, Korsno and Tarnobrzeg and their voivodship committees and met with party-economic aktivs in plants. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

POLISH-MOROCCAN COOPERATION--Abdelhaq Tawi, Moroccan vice minister of higher education, who visited Poland at the invitation of the minister of science, higher education and technology, [dates not given] had talks with educational officials on Polish-Moroccan cooperation in the area of science, education and higher education. The Moroccan side is interested in the training of cadres for secondary and higher education. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU PAYS [illegible] SALAJ, SATU MARE COUNTIES

AU210816Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with other party-state members, arrived today in Zalau, the capital of Salaj County.

The official reception took place at the city stadium; according to the tradition of this ancient Romanian area, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met with bread and salt. An honor guard presented arms. Thousands of Zalau inhabitants, Romanians and Hungarians, greeted the guests in an enthusiastic and holiday atmosphere and cheered them with great warmth, thus expressing the esteem and regard harbored for the party secretary general and the joy at having him again as a dear guest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other party-state members were met on arrival by Comrade Laurian Tulai, first secretary of Salaj County RCP Committee.

Speaks in Zalau

AU211128Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0945 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 21 June mass rally in Zalau, Salaj County--live]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends,

While concerning ourselves with implementing the 11th congress program, we are primarily meeting our obligations to our people and to our nation's march forward toward socialism. On the other hand, through our achievements in socialist construction, we also contribute to enhancing the prestige and force of socialism in the world and to asserting the ability of socialism to insure both the social and national liberation of peoples and the transformation of each nation into a free nation, master of its destiny, shaping its life in keeping with its wishes, without any outside interference. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Our party and state are promoting intensive international activity of strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all socialist states, with developing and nonalined states, with developed capitalist countries and with all states, regardless of social system. We actively participate in the international division of labor, in the belief that it is in accordance both with the interests of our people and with the interests of all peoples who want to live in peace and friendship. [loud applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Life and the international events clearly prove that the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the threat of force and observance of each people's right to free and independent development are today the only principles that can guarantee relations of friendship and cooperation as well as peace in the world. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

We can state that today Romania has good friends throughout the world and that the peoples see in Romania's policy of friendship and peace a policy that fully accords with the aspirations of all peoples; that is why our policy and country are highly regarded and have so many friends throughout the world. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

There are still many complicated problems in the world; the colonialist and imperialist domination have left many unsolved situations behind. However, in spite of all this, we believe that everything should be done to insure that interstate problems are solved through peaceful negotiations and that war is excluded as a means of solving various problems. We also believe that we should act in a responsible way toward our peoples and overall peace, so as to peacefully solve problems and to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among all peoples. Today, more than ever, this is in keeping with the aspirations of all people. Therefore, our country acts to solve the problems in the Balkans and in the Middle East, Africa and other areas through negotiations, in the conviction that this is possible and that we have to act in this way. We must thus do everything possible to put an end to the old imperialist and colonialist policy and neocolonialism, so that the right of peoples to independence, to freedom and to be masters of their own destiny will be observed. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

We are firmly convinced that, by acting in close solidarity, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere and all peoples can insure a new and democratic policy, each nation's freedom and peace throughout the world. We will do everything possible to make a contribution to realizing these aspirations, which concern all peoples. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Speaks in Carei

AU211420Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1245 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Speech made by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in Carei, occasioned by his working visit to Satu Mare County, 21 June--recorded]

[Excerpt] Everything achieved in the town of Carei also demonstrates the correctness of our party policy of insuring full equality of rights among all citizens of the fatherland, regardless of nationality, which, above all, creates work conditions, something which opens up the road for the manifestation of real equality and for the overall development of education, cultural-artistic activity and teaching. These very achievements and this constant concern prove that our party does everything possible to insure that all citizens, regardless of nationality--since there are both Romanians and Hungarians working here--should enjoy together all the socialist achievements and should act to achieve new victories in the town's socioeconomic development--and in their contribution to raising our socialist fatherland, Romania, onto higher peaks. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

I would like at this rally, too, to mention that our party and state are doing everything possible to achieve relations of close cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, developing and nonalined countries and developed capitalist states, on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and observance of each people's right to be master of their own resources and destiny and to consciously shape their life as they please. [applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania"]

This active international policy of friendship with all states, regardless of social system, has determined that Romania enjoys broad international prestige and acquires friends throughout the worlds, and has insured that it actively participates in the struggle for a better and more just world, a world of friendship and peace among all peoples. [applause; cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People"]

Speaks in Satu Mare

AU2117O6Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1510 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 21 June mass rally in Satu Mare--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of the municipality and county of Satu Mare, warm greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [applause, cheers]

We are now ending our working visits to several counties. We are very impressed with what we have seen, in your county, too, in Carei and Satu Mare, at the enterprises we visited, and with the data that the comrades have given us on how the working people of Satu Mare are unswervingly implementing the 11th congress decisions, thus making an important contribution to rapidly developing all socioeconomic activities in Socialist Romania. [applause, cheers]

Indeed, in the 10 years since the establishment of the counties, hence of Satu Mare, too, outstanding results have been obtained in the development of the counties and of hundreds upon hundreds of localities in Socialist Romania. In fact, Satu Mare County was [Ceausescu corrects himself] is among the counties which will have to attain by 1980 a production worth at least 10 billion lei. As I just heard, due to the efforts of the party organizations and of all the working people of Satu Mare, this target will be attained this year, and by [applause, cheers] [Ceausescu does not finish the sentence] good results have also been obtained in agriculture and in developing the other economic sectors, in education and in cultural-educational activities. For all these results, I want to convey to everybody, to the working collectives in industry, agriculture and other sectors, to the educational cadres and men of culture warmest congratulations and wishes for ever new successes. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the People"]

We are now at the middle of the 1976-80 5-year plan. The results obtained so far demonstrate that all our people are enthusiastically working, and as a result they have exceeded the production plan by over 40 billion lei. This is the guarantee that we will fulfill the 5-year plan, including the additional program drafted by the national conference last December. Thus, by the end of the 5-year plan the production plan will have been exceeded by at least 100 billion lei. This will raise our country onto even higher peaks of progress and civilization. [applause]

For all these wonderful results, I want to convey from Satu Mare, too, to our workers class, intellectuals, peasantry and to all our people, warmest congratulations and wishes to commendably fulfill the 5-year plan and to raise all our people's material and intellectual living standard. [applause, cheers]

All these achievements demonstrate the correctness of the 11th congress decisions and of our party's policy. Our party, guided by the revolutionary materialist-dialectical and historical concept, is applying general truths and laws to the historical and social conditions prevailing in our country, thus insuring the successful fulfillment of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward a communist society. [applause, cheers]

On the basis of these results, we have been in a position to adopt decisions to increase the remuneration and income of all categories of working people even more. This year we have completed the first stage of the remuneration increase, three months ahead [presumably of schedule].

Thus, an increase of about 17 percent has been effected, while the second stage of increase will be applied over the 1979-1980 period, so that by the end of 1980 the real remuneration and income of all categories of working people will have increased by about 32 percent, as compared with the 20 percent increase initially envisaged in the 5-year plan. These measures, along with the pension increases and increases in children allowances and other social expenditures such as health and education, demonstrate beyond a doubt that everything we are achieving, the party's entire policy and the essence of the society we are building is devoted to the well-being and happiness of our people, to insuring ever more prosperous living conditions. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades, as it is now 10 years since the administrative-territorial reform when the counties were established, I find it appropriate to emphasize the correctness of that reform, which unleashed the creative energies of the people in all the counties, and created conditions for distributing industry throughout the territory and for harmoniously developing all facets of life in our fatherland. Reality has demonstrated that the policy of industrialization of all the counties and localities is the only truly correct and socialist policy, since only if we develop the production forces throughout the country will civilization penetrate to all the corners of the country; only then will the level of civilization, culture and knowledge of all our people rise, and only then will we be able to build a socialist society, not only in the material aspect, but also as regards the development of democracy [the people's] participation in leadership, and the development of the consciousness and level of civilization of all our people. [applause, cheers]

Simultaneously with efforts for socioeconomic development, our party and state are resolutely working to improve production and social relations, with a view to creating the best suited organizational forms and framework for the masses' participation in managing all socioeconomic units, all localities and the entire country. We are guided by the revolutionary concept according to which socialism is built with the people and for the people, and that only direct participation by all the working people, regardless of nationality, in guiding and implementing domestic and foreign policies and in leading all the sectors will insure the development of socialist democracy, will insure that all the people--masters of their fate and determined to live freely and according with their wishes--consciously build the new system. [applause]

In fact, our people have always struggled and done their utmost to be free and independent. You, the people of Satu Mare, remained free Dacians even under the Roman Empire; this was a symbol of the desire to preserve the freedom and independence that have been and are the conspicuous features of all our people. [applause, cheers]

Along with improvements in leadership, we must also implement the party Central Committee plenum decisions on workers' self-management and self-administration in each socioeconomic unit. This is designed to increase their responsibility for the utilization of the means at their disposal, for improving socioeconomic activities by each working people's council and collective and by all the working people. The measures that we will implement, beginning partly in the second half of this year and then as of the beginning of 1979, are designed to give new impetus to the creative activities of all the working people and to solidly base all our economic activities on the principles of self-management and self-administration. They are designed to focus attention on increasing efficiency and profitability in all economic activities, so that with the material and financial means we have, our wonderful workers class and intellectuals, our wonderful people will more efficiently utilize those means and more markedly increase the newly created value [valoarea nou creata] and the net production, as well as the national income. On this basis, we will create conditions for more rapidly developing the fatherland and for continuously increasing the well-being of all our people. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, you, all the counties and all our people have every right to be pleased with our achievements to date, and with the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan. However, we must not forget for a moment that there are still shortcomings in our activities, in your county, too, and that we must make still greater efforts to eliminate them and to better organize all activities, with a view to achieving the target established by the national conference; that is, to effecting a transition from quantity to a new concept of quality in all areas. To do this we must pay greater attention to raising the technical and qualitative level of all our activities. Here in Satu Mare you have enterprises with excellent equipment and technology, which all have great tasks to fulfill. To cite only the "union" which I have just visited, this enterprise is scheduled to produce a considerable share of mining installations. I believe that this energetic collective of workers and engineers can take more resolute steps to better organize production, strengthen order and discipline, and promote new methods and thus commendably fulfill their program and even exceed it. This is applicable to all the enterprises. Organization and discipline at each work place are the requirements for insuring the achievement of higher labor quality in all units. [applause]

We must pay greater attention to enhancing labor productivity by organizing work better and by introducing mechanized and automated technologies. We must make efforts to reduce material expenditures, which are still high. As you know only too well, comrades, consumption based on past production means reducing the national wealth, while we must strive to spend as little as possible of what has been produced in the past, and produce the greater possible new value, because this is the only way to increase our wealth and thus insure the continuous progress of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

We must pay greater attention to training the labor force, to organizing the educational system, to training and retraining--or rather retraining for reassignment, as it is called--workers and specialists, since the modern technologies that we are continually introducing in all our enterprises require ever higher specialization, so that what one learned yesterday no longer meets today's technical requirements. Therefore, we must focus our efforts on continuously raising the level of professional, technical and scientific training of all the workers; each at his work place must know that he must study, study, and study again. Only thus will he be able to commendably fulfill his tasks and obligations, whatever his field may be. [applause]

Naturally, these activities must be based on the state of the art in international science and technology, because this is the only basis for successfully building socialism and communism. Generally speaking, we must base all our political-educational activities designed to shape the new man on the most progressive world outlook: dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism, which will help us better understand social development, see a clear path for our future development, and help us firmly advance, confident in the forces of the workers class and of all our people, who, guided by these revolutionary teachings, will continually progress and will be invincible. [applause, cheers]

In our activities, we have always taken care to insure full equality of rights among all the working people, regardless of nationality. Here, too, there are Romanians, Hungarians and Germans, and citizens of other nationalities. It is a well known truth that in the distant past, too, the working people struggled together against the oppressors; together, led by the RCP, we accomplished the socialist revolution and achieved everything that exists now in this area; together we must do everything to strengthen our unity around the RCP, so as to insure Romania's resolute advance along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. [applause]

As I said at other meetings I have had in this same square, since different languages are spoken, we are insuring education in Romanian, Hungarian and German. We must see to and continually concern ourselves with studying the most advanced achievements in all areas. We must learn a common language, the language of work, the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical language of solidarity and common work, and we must struggle in every circumstance for socialism, for the country's independence, for the greatness of Socialist Romania. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, while concerned with fulfilling the 11th congress program, we cannot afford to ignore the international circumstances in which we are carrying out our activities. For this we must primarily concern ourselves with continuously strengthening the party's leading role in all areas, with strengthening the role of our state, the organizer and leader of all activities. We must strengthen the defense capabilities of our country so that all the people are capable of defending Romania's revolutionary achievements, independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Naturally, comrades, we are promoting an active international policy of strengthening our cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries. We are working to overcome certain differences existing among them, in the conviction that strengthening the solidarity of the socialist countries is particularly important for international life and for a policy of peace throughout the world. [applause]

We are well aware of the fact that each socialist country is contributing to the cause of socialism primarily by solving its own problems and insuring its own resolute advance along the path of socialism. Therefore, the successes we are attaining in our socialist construction are a contribution to the cause of socialism throughout the world. [applause] At the same time, we are resolutely working to develop relations with the developing and nonalined countries, with all the newly independent peoples who are struggling to consolidate this independence. We know that strengthening this solidarity and cooperation is part and parcel of the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, for each people's freedom and right to be masters of their own fate. [applause]

At the same time, Socialist Romania is intensively developing its relations with the developed capitalist countries, and with all states, regardless of their social system, in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence. We proceed from the fact that states with different social systems will continue to exist for a long time to come, and that everything possible must be done to establish relations of cooperation among them. This is in keeping with the interests of peace and friendship. [applause]

All our international relations are firmly based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, in the belief that only on the basis of these principles can genuine relations of cooperation and friendship be established. [applause]

We are seriously concerned about the escalation of the policy of dividing or redividing the world into spheres and zones of influence, and of interference in the affairs of various states. This is why we resolutely speak out for finally eliminating the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, and for insuring each nation's freedom and independence. These are the fundamental rights of each people and each nation. [applause]

We resolutely advocate peaceful negotiations for settling conflicts among states. These negotiations should contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation.

Thus, we believe that the problems in Cyprus and the problem of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation must be solved in the same spirit. Similarly, we support a settlement of the Middle East conflict based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and on a solution to the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. It is in the interest of the peoples of the Middle East to do everything possible to achieve a lasting and just peace that will insure the independent development of each country, and permit them to increase their prosperity and happiness. [applause]

Proceeding from these principles, we speak out for ceasing all interference in the affairs of the African countries. We believe that the African countries must be helped to peacefully solve the problems among themselves, so as to facilitate the strengthening of African unity and solidarity. This is the only way to consolidate their independence and to insure their people's rapid socioeconomic progress. [applause]

As a socialist country and as a developing country, we resolutely speak out and work for the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order which will permit the more rapid progress of the close to two thirds of mankind now living in poverty. At the same time, this order should contribute to basing international economic relations on new and equitable foundations, thus contributing to the stability and development of the world economy. [applause]

Proceeding from our responsibility to our people and to the cause of peace in the world, Romania is carrying out intensive activities, together with other states, to achieve security in Europe and military disengagement, without which there can be no question of a genuine peace in Europe or in the world. [applause] We are resolutely working in behalf of halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The proposals drafted on this subject by the Central Committee and introduced at the United Nations are well known. We believe that everything possible must be done to facilitate the adoption of specific measures [for disarmament]. Governments and heads of state are answerable to their peoples and to mankind for closing their eyes and refusing to proceed to disarmament. We must further unite all the progressive forces and all the peoples, because, in the final analysis, the peoples are the ones who must decide whether to adopt the path of tension and war, or that of peace. We know that the Romanian people have opted for the path of peace, and that all the peoples want peace. [applause, cheers]

Precisely in view of the people's desire for peace, and of the fact that war can never solve problems but only bring suffering and destruction, and more so in the case of nuclear war, the struggle for peace is one of the basic problems of contemporary mankind. In fact, this has always been one of the honorable tasks of the workers movement, of the socialists and communists. [applause]

Solving all these problems requires the active participation of all states, regardless of their size or social system. It is particularly important to create conditions for the small and medium-sized countries and the developing and nonalined countries to play a more important role in solving international problems, according to the interests of each nation. We must strengthen the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in solving the major problems of peace, underdevelopment, the new economic order, cooperation and peace, with the participation of all states. Working in unity, the peoples can build a better and more just world. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, I have spoken on certain problems that must be solved by the Satu Mare party organization to insure the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan tasks. To do this, the party organizations in each socioeconomic unit, the city and municipal party committees, and the county committee must pay due attention and take every measure to apply what I have said about a new quality to the activities of the party organizations and all working people's collectives, too.

I have known the party organization of Satu Mare for a long time. I know that we have reliable organizations in enterprises, institutions, in educational establishments and villages, which have shown by their past activities that they are capable of fulfilling their role as the leading political force, and of rallying all the working people's efforts to fulfill the 11th congress tasks. I am therefore fully confident that the party organizations and the county committee of Satu Mare will commendably fulfill their obligations. I wish them, all the communists and all the working people ever greater results and successes in all areas of activity. [applause, cheers]

Once again I want to express my faith in the creative abilities of the people of Satu Mare, as well as my conviction that they will do everything possible to end the current 5-year plan with the best possible results, and to actively participate in the counties' great competition for first place in the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan. [cheers] This is a competition in which 40 counties are taking part; each of which hopes to come in first, of course. I am convinced that you have the same idea, too. I will award the highest decoration to the county that works best, and if it is you [applause] [Ceausescu does not complete the sentence]

Dear comrades and friends, I wish you, all the inhabitants of the Satu Mare Municipality and County ever greater successes in all your activities and life, and good health and happiness. [applause, ovations]

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S PARIS VISIT

Activities Reported

AU2120417Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2003 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Paris, (AGERPRES), 21/6/1978--On Wednesday, Stefan Andrei, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, met Alain Poher, president of the French Senate.

Friendly greetings and wishes of good health and success were conveyed on the occasion to the president of the French Senate from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The same day, the Romanian foreign minister met Jacques Chaban Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, who expressed his wish to visit Romania in 1979 at head of a French parliamentary delegation for further contributing to the development of the Romanian-French relations.

The minister of foreign affairs met at the Romanian Embassy in Paris Lucien Neuwirth, chairman of the France-Romania friendship group of the National Assembly.

On Wednesday afternoon, Stefan Andrei met at the headquarters of the French Socialist Party Francois Mitterand, first secretary of the party, who expressed the wish to develop the good relations between the R.C.P. for amplifying the relations between Romania and France, between the two peoples, and the wish to visit Romania soon.

Communique Issued

LD211626Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1214 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 21/6/1978--The communique released at the conclusion of the official visit paid to France by Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei, at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, shows that the two ministers examined the evolution of various aspects of the relations between Romania and France. They expressed satisfaction especially at the results recorded at the latest session of the joint government commission of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, held in Paris, over June 7-9, 1978.

They stressed their governments' will to give all needed impetus to the intensification and expansion of the Romanian-French cooperation in all domains of activity and to make use of all existing possibilities to this end. They noted that the development of this cooperation, just as the close relations of friendship existing between Romania and France meet the interests of the two countries and account for an important contribution to detente, to the cause of peace in Europe and the world over, just as to the settlement of the big international issues.

It was agreed that the two countries' foreign ministers have periodical meetings.

Surveying the international situation, the document shows, the two ministers noted the convergence of similitude of their standpoints on numerous issues discussed. In full agreement on the need for the continuation, deepening and strengthening of the process of detente, they emphasized the importance that should be attached to this end to the implementation by all signatory states of the Helsinki final act. Highlighting the existence in the world of conflict situations that menace peace, they stressed that the settlement of these issues should be made by means of negotiations, with the direct participation of the sides concerned, without any outside immixture.

The two ministers revealed the importance Romania and France pay to disarmament. They expressed the wish that the present UNO General Assembly special session on disarmament strike an efficient impetus to solving the problems in this domain and open real perspectives for actual disarmament. The two ministers underscored the necessity for the efforts to be continued in order to set up a new, juster and more equitable international economic order, particularly aiming at the elimination of underdevelopment and narrowing the gaps between the developing countries and the developed ones. They expressed their conviction that the visit of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs brought an important contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation relations between Romania and France in all domains. The Romanian minister of foreign affairs invited the French minister of foreign affairs to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SUF VICE CHAIRMAN RECEIVES GHANAIAN TRIBAL CHIEF

AU212043Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/6/1978--Mihai Dalea, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met on June 21 Otumfuo Opoku Ware ii, chief of the Ashanti tribe, chairman of the Tribal Chiefs Assembly of Ghana, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the S.U.F. National Council.

During the talk, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations for the economic and social-political development of the two countries. Both sides expressed the wish that the relations of collaboration, friendship and solidarity between Romania and Ghana be further strengthened in the interest of the respective peoples, of progress and peace in the world.

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV IRON GATES COMMISSION MEETS

AU212148Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/6/1978--The proceedings of the 25th session of the Romnian-Yugoslav joint commission for the Iron Gates were held in Bucharest.

The joint commission took measures for turning into practice the provisions of the agreement between the Government of Romania and that of Yugoslavia on the conditions of [word indistinct] collaboration in using the hydropower potential of the Danube, which was signed on February 19, 1977 in Bucharest. At the same time documents and regulations of the commission's working bodies were adopted.

Attending the proceedings were the chairmen of the two parties in the commission--Gheorghe Cocos, Romanian deputy minister of electric power and Milojko Veljovic, chairman of the Federal Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

FINNISH PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY

AU212044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Helsinki, (AGERPRES), 21/6/1978--Finland's President Urho Kekkonen received on a farewell call Constantin Vlad, Romania's ambassador in Helsinki, who is to end his mission. Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion for the multilateral development of the Romanian-Finnish relations.

Finland's president assessed in the positive the prospects of steadily deepening and diversifying these relations in the interest of the two peoples.

Urho Kekkonen handed to the Romanian ambassador the Grand Cross of the Order the Finnish Lion for his contribution to the development of the relations between Romania and Finland.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU212039Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/6/1978--The Chinese friendship military delegation led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy head of the General Political Commission of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in Romania for several days, visited the Navy command and an Air Force unit. The Chinese military guests also saw round the Mangalia shipyard, the Murfatlar state agricultural enterprise and tourist spots on the Romanian Black Sea shore.

BRIEFS

ISTANBUL DELEGATION DEPARTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--The delegation of the city of Istanbul led by Ihsan Tekin, governor of the city, that visited Romania at the invitation of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, left Bucharest on June 19. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 11TH LCY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

International Relations Commission Meets

LD212156Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Commission for Questions of Yugoslavia's International Relations and Foreign Policy continued its work this morning with a debate based on the congress documents, particularly Comrade Tito's report.

The first to speak was Milan Knezevic, delegate of the LC organizations in federal organs and organizations. He dealt with the problems of detente and in this respect he pointed out in particular Tito's assessment about the complexity of the international situation and the contradictions which international relations are experiencing. In this context, Knezevic pointed in particular to the negative factor resulting for the entire international relations, and in particular in the sphere of detente, from the increasingly evident confrontation and growing mistrust between great powers and the existing bloc systems.

The next to speak was Bogdan Osolnik, delegate from Slovenia, who discussed some aspects of the democratization and socialization of our foreign policy. Speaking about the role of associated labor in the sphere of our foreign policy he said that such a role of associated labor should be continually encouraged. He noted that it was precisely on such a basis that the unity of our foreign policy, in particular in cooperation with neighboring countries where many subjects which enrich this cooperation are involved, had consolidated. Such a policy toward the neighbors is significant for all of Yugoslavia and not merely for the border regions.

Slavojka Jankovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) discussed the role of basic organizations of the League of Communists in interpreting and formulating Yugoslav foreign policy.

Pejo Naumov (Macedonia) recalled that Yugoslavia advocates equitable and friendly cooperation with its neighbors and that due to her principled foreign policy it has acquired very great prestige in the world. He also stressed that our country advocated equitable treatment of our national minorities living in other states and that it opposed the assimilation of those national minorities.

Having pointed out Austria's obligation to adhere to the provisions of state treaty which refer to the Croatian and Slovene national minorities, Naumov stressed that Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring Bulgaria and Greece were not proceeding in line with the existing possibilities and that the reasons for this were not on our side. The basic reasons for this is the denial of the existence Macedonian national minority in those countries and the attempt to assimilate them.

The principle of relying on one's own forces by developing countries is one of the essential principles in the struggle for a new international economic order. This was stressed by Milojko Pavicevic, delegate from Serbia, when he discussed the productivity of labor as a factor of the independence and international position of Yugoslavia.

In the period between the two congresses significant results were achieved in implementing the function of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the sphere of foreign policy, Agim Zatrici (Kosovo) said. He said that this province had actively contributed to the development of cooperation with neighboring countries, in particular with Albania.

It is known that between Yugoslavia and Albania there are differences in system and ideology. We have always stressed, Zatrici emphasized, that this need not be a barrier against the development of goodneighborly relations, more intensive cooperation, trust and mutual respect, under the proviso that these differences are not used for attacks and insults at the political level and for interference in the internal affairs. Zatrici underlined that reasons and mutual interests which are indicative of cooperation are of greater significance than the differences which divide us. Albania's attacks on our country and its leadership, Zatrici added, are frequently in their bureaucratic and dogmatic isolationism and ideological pretentiousness burdened by nationalism and irredentism. Communists, Albanians and all other nations and nationalities as well as all progressive forces in Kosovo and in our entire country will also in the future consistently implement the course of the LCY and President Tito aimed at continuing the initiatives for the development of comprehensive cooperation and goodneighborly relations with Albania, Zatrici said.

Anita Sponza (Croatia) spoke in Italian about the implementation of the LCY policy in relation to the Italian nationality in the community of Rijeka municipalities. She stressed that citizens of Italian nationality are enjoying the same rights as all other citizens.

Asim Hodzic (Yugoslav People's Army) spoke about the military aspect of international relations and stressed that interbloc division, mistrust, the continuing arms race, great differences in the degree of economic development and other problems were threatening world peace and security.

Speaking about the subject of Yugoslavia's foreign policy in the work of basic organizations of the League of Communists, Melita Singer, delegate from Croatia, advocated that the debate on this issue should become part of everyday work of all basic organizations.

We cannot be entirely satisfied with the results which we achieved in the period between the two congresses, she stressed. Analyses of the 4 years of work show that every member of our party is not yet capable of interpreting every move of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and that there is still the conviction that foreign policy is pursued "by those at the top."

Ivica Lovric, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, the last speaker in today's morning debate, spoke about the position and work of our workers temporarily working abroad.

The Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia will continue its work this afternoon at 1530 GMT.

Further Details

LD212322Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] [no dateline] Yugoslavia today contributes significantly more to international organizations and this should be an incentive for greater commitment and taking of (?actions) for the benefit of developing countries, Djordje Jakovljevic, delegate from Vojvodina, stressed.

In this context he stressed that international cooperation represented a significant aspect of the new international economic order as has been stated also in the documents of the two special sessions of the UN General Assembly devoted to international economic cooperation. Delegate Jakovljevic spoke in particular about the good results of activity and of the initiatives by Yugoslavia in the World Health Organization with the aim of improving the health situation in developing countries.

The policy of the LCY in insuring the equality of nations and nationalities is one of the strategic goals of our action, Geza Bacic, delegate from Slovenia, stressed.

He, therefore, [word indistinct] parts of the draft resolution of the congress which deal with these issues and he stressed the Osimo agreements with neighboring Italy as an example of goodneighborly cooperation and as a contribution to the trends in Europe as set in train by the Helsinki documents. Delegate Bacic also severely criticized the policy of the Austrian Government toward the Slovene and Croatian minority and stressed that the political practice toward our minorities in that country in fact meant the revision of Article 7 of the state treaty and opposition to [words indistinct]. In the same vein, he severely criticized the behavior and policy of the Bulgarian Government toward the Macedonian national minority.

Mladen Ostricki (Croatia) devoted most of the attention to the ideopolitical education of the LCY membership and its comprehensive information about the essence of topical international trends.

Vitomir Arandjelovic (Serbia) spoke about the cooperation between the economy of the southern Moravia region and the economy of neighboring Bulgaria. He said that (?this cooperation) was not in line with the possibilities and interests of the two sides.

Arandjelovic positively assessed the traditional gatherings of the population on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border from the point of view of better mutual acquaintanceship.

Tomaz Beltram, delegate from Slovenia, assessed the signing of the Osimo agreements as a new chapter in the development of goodneighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Marko Kosin, delegate from Slovenia, devoted his entire speech to the problem of cadres in the sphere of international relations. He advocated the earliest possible working out of a more long-term program of preparing cadres for the federal secretariat for foreign affairs and other services. According to the information which Kosin presented, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs is at present short about 300 workers for work at home and in diplomatic-consular missions abroad.

"Our attitude as regards nationalities is perfectly clear: nationalities in Yugoslavia are not minorities in the classical sense, but equal collective units which share the fate of the Yugoslav people in everything," Istvan Seli, delegate from Vojvodina, stressed in fully supporting the attitude of the LCY about national minorities representing bridges of understanding and cooperation with neighboring countries.

Dr Bozidar Franges, guest from Zagreb, advocated in his speech closer and firmer links between our foreign political practice and scientific research work. The development of this activity should proceed with greater speed, he said, in order that our science might be in step not merely with the development of world science but also in order that all our factors might comprehend better all the processes taking place in the world.

Comrades, we workers abroad felt to a large extent all the preparations for this congress and we were informed of them, Husein Skender, guest of the congress and a worker temporarily working in Frankfurt, West Germany, said.

The next to ask to speak was Mato Alilovic who welcomed the congress on behalf of the Federation of Yugoslav Clubs in Sweden. He too was welcomed and seen off with applause. Alilovic said that in Sweden there were over 40,000 of our workers and 106 associations and clubs. Since 1971, 'JUGOSLOVENSKI LIST' has been published twice a month. Alilovic spoke of the numerous problems which our workers in Sweden face, from attempts at assimilating their children to the activity by enemy emigrees.

Kardelj Warns Against Enemies

ID220002Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["Edvard Kardelj Report"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Edvard Kardelj took part in the discussion in the commission for the ideopolitical and organizational development of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, cadre action training and statutory questions. In his report Comrade Tito indicated quite rightly, Kardelj stressed, the important results which the League of Communists has achieved between the 10th and 11th congresses. I would like to underline in particular those parts which deal with the political results, the strength of our society and the involvement of our working people and citizens in its defense and continued development. There is no doubt whatsoever that all these results are above all the result of the fact that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, after certain hesitations familiar to us all, has conducted a policy which has suited and suits the basic interests of the broad popular masses, particularly the working masses. I would like to recall here that our society is nevertheless still, in many respects, in, that is, living and developing in, an atmosphere of those ideological and political conflicts, divisions and differentiations which appeared in the oppositions during the time of our socialist revolution. It is true that these oppositions and their forms, as well as their force, of expression, have in many respects changed; in many areas they have been alleviated, in places they have been transformed and taken on other external forms and new slogans and banners, though remaining the old content. Instead of the old counterrevolutionary bourgeoisie, which has virtually disappeared, new bearers have appeared of its policy and ideology in the form of defenders of the right of private ownership, the multiparty system, national hegemonism or separatism, technocratic liberalism and the like. In other places, however, some of this opposition has disappeared, for they have been trampled by new socialist, self-management democratic processes.

In other words, class opposition in our society, in the material-qualitative sense, has been in many respects changed, narrowed and even done away with, for the working class and working people in general, as well as the social sector of labor dominate in all areas of social life. They have become the ruling force of society, while the economic and social force of its opponents is in itself almost insignificant. Admittedly, in some areas the remains of the old attempt to renew themselves in the form of technobureaucratic monopolies and similar tendencies. However, our working people, with the League of Communists at their head, and in particular following the 10th congress and also leading up to it, have successfully opposed these tendencies.

However, it is precisely because of their economic or social impotence that these direct or transformed remains of counterrevolution are attempting with increasing force to express themselves politically, ideologically and culturally, with the result that in a certain sense--even though the socioeconomic structure has changed--the political structure of society is in many respects the same as or similar to that at the time of direct revolutionary conflicts, though, of ccurse, these conflicts are no longer as fierce, radical or powerful, that is, intensified.

In other words, in the political sense, the counterrevolution has not yet given up, but, on the contrary, is attempting to exploit any difficulty of our society to appear on the political scene and inflict grievous blows, especially when it feels the support of certain circles abroad behind it. This fact merely confirms that we are still in revolutionary process which inevitably imposes on our society a constant fight with those tendencies, with the persistent opponent and with his pressures, said Kardelj.

This is, however, only one side, and in my opinion the less present side of the situation in our society. This fact at the same time testifies to the fact that our society is and must be in continual and dynamic revolutionary change, in, so to speak, constant development, in the constant movement of its development. For it is precisely this which is the main thing for the stability of our society. It should not be forgotten that the political slogans of the counterrevolution have changed in many respects today. For after everything which the workers and working people have acquired, that is, realized in socialism, only madmen can openly defend the renewal of capitalistic relations in Yugoslavia. However, for this reason the counterrevolutionary forces, under the flag of rightwing or ultraleftwing criticism of socialism, self-management, intranational relations, the policy of nonalinement and independence, and so on, wage a struggle against their realization in practice, in which the center of these forces' gathering are in the first place the slogans of chauvinistic nationalism, pseudoliberalism, ultraleftwing sectarianism, bloc orientation and the so-called Cominformism.

Today in self-management and democratic Socialist Yugoslavia there exists, therefore, two main and decisive political fronts, that is, the front of socialist self-management and the front of the opponent whom we must on no account underestimate, though he is very much weakened.

It is true that the self-management socialist front is strong, powerful and that it could easily, through its democratic system and normal legal measures, hold that other, counterrevolutionary front on the edge of social events. However, this front is at the same time an instrument of factors which, because of their own interests--I shall enumerate which or what kind for you all know them well--are struggling persistently either against socialism and self-management or against the policy of the independence of Yugoslavia and nonalinement. For this reason, we should not be at all sensitive when certain foreign friends of ours, who are not acquainted with the balance of forces in our country, criticize us for sometimes using administrative means.

It is precisely in this that the main difference lies between yesterday and the present moment. The struggle against the counterrevolution and for the preservation of the free development of the revolution was our main task yesterday, while the main and decisive task of today is the struggle for the dynamic and continuous progress of socialism itself as the system leading to an increasingly strong self-management, democratization and humanization of social relations.

There is nothing with which we shall fight more powerfully the remains of the old opponents, and the new as well, as these efforts.

Socialism cannot retain the aura of historic progressiveness only by virtue of the fact that it is called socialism, but only if it continuously strengthens the social position of the working man, if it satisfies more and more successfully his social, vital and cultural interests, if it widens more and more the dimensions of his freedom and of his democracy in society in general. This is, in my opinion, the primary condition for the political stability and progressiveness of our society.

In addition to this, necessary to the preservation of the socialist front is, in the first place, the unity of the broadest socialist and, I would add, democratic forces associated in the Socialist Alliance and in other democratic forms of association.

In all this the dynamic and creative leading ideological and political role of the League of Communists is necessary. This means that the League of Communists must be capable in its qualities of gathering the broadest masses of our working people and all the progressive creative forces of our society on the joint socialist platform immediately and for the long term.

But as we have said many times, this leading ideological and political role did not thereby become eternal. Of course, it depends in the first place on the degree to which it is objectively historically necessary, but it also depends on the degree to which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is subjectivity capable of always and continually demonstrating its capacities for such a social role. I shall not talk about the objective-historic necessity of this role, for it is clear to anyone who knows the structure of modern Yugoslavia that this objective historic necessity is a condition for the continued advancement of our socialist society.

It is perhaps true that this role, and particularly in this form, is not necessary for all countries and for all historic conditions. But in the specific conditions of our revolution, our socialist society could not survive, let alone continue to develop freely, without this leading role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The leading role of the League of Communists, in its true form, can, in my opinion, only find expression, in fact, if it is, so to speak, an organic and integral part of the day-to-day long-term interests and as the direct property of the working class and all the working people in society, that is, if it is society's internal motive force.

The League of Communists, therefore, will not be the leading force by ruling society in a monopolistic way through its, or the state bureaucracy.

In everyday practice it must prove that it is at the same time the path which gradually but continuously strengthens and improves the social, economic and cultural position of the working people and citizens, their personal freedom and the democratic and humanist relations in society in general. The League of Communists becomes in this way one of the irreplaceable cohesive forces and an important integral part of the self-management of the working people, the internal motive force of diverse progressive interests of self-management communities expressed in the delegate system.

However, the capacity to carry out this role does not come by itself. The League of Communists must invest great effort and its own forces in the development of Marxist theory and science in general and in the Marxist education of its cadres. It is necessary to develop a lively critical Marxist thought to which all petit bourgeois opportunism and all indecisiveness and unoriginal thinking, under the influence of various theories which were found in the fog of disorientation and lack of prospects, are alien.

The other essential characteristic of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia must be its capacity for constant and firm links with the broad working masses. The League of Communists cannot, nor does it wish to, govern our society by itself. It sees itself as and is merely a part of the working class and feels itself to be an integral part of all the socialist and democratic forces of this society. Only firmly linked and in democratic communication with all of them can the League of Communists realize its social role.

For this reason we insist on such democratic forms of our political system in which the leading ideological and political role of the League of Communists will be joined and united by means of the broad system of democratic communication with the direct social rule of the working people via their self-management organizations in associated labor and via their self-management delegate system in the assemblies as the system of state power. For us, therefore, there does not exist any theoretical or practical controversy over the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for for us this concept is identical with the concept of the leading role of the historic and immediate interests of the working class and the working people in the form of the self-management and democratic delegate system, with the participation of all the citizens who are ready to realize their interests precisely in these democratic forms and not outside them.

Of course, as I have already said, our society must still fight against the powerful enemies of socialism and socialist self-management, democratic development, national equality and independence. These enemies have their independent roots in our own social reality and structure which is without doubt their main source, but they also have powerful support from abroad. Nevertheless, this fight must not hinder our society in insuring our working man, free citizen and self-manager, all those freedoms and democratic rights which are necessary to him for him really to be able to play in society that role which is given or guaranteed him by our constitution.

Thirdly, the League of Communists can only fulfill its social role successfully if it is really the vanguard of the working class, and primarily of that part and those working people who have the most to expect from the future.

Another of Marx' thoughts, that socialism must be built and develop as the free community of producers must, therefore, also be a necessary starting point for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the struggle for the further historic progress of socialism.

For, this is the only course which can defend socialist society from the restoration of those remains of the old society which appear in the form of bureaucratism and technocratism, and similar manifestations, and which we must fight against today, not only in the organizations of associated labor and not only in the state organs, but frequently in individual organizations and organs of the League of Communists. In this connection we must not forget that this is not a fight which will last from today to tomorrow but a fight which will last an entire historical epoch and be the constant source of certain contradictions and conflicts in socialist society, and even between socialist states, as modern practice is demonstrating.

Of course, as a democratic force the League of Communists can, when necessary, reach compromises and agreements with self-management communities and other socialist and democratic forces in society, but it must never become the bearer of the interests of technobureaucratic or state-ownership monopoly. It goes without saying that this also related to the basic organizations of the League of Communists and not only to its municipal, republican and federal organs.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has hitherto successfully realized this kind of role, though in certain moments it has had to clash with opposing tendencies and vacillations in its own ranks and outside its ranks. But today, confirming Tito's words on the successes which we have achieved between the two congresses, we can say without exaggeration that these successes are primarily the result of this direct and long-term policy of the League of Communists, confirmed in practice, about which Comrade Tito spoke for the future. Edvard Kardelj stressed in conclusion.

Minic Addresses Foreign Policy Committee

LD211759Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, for several years Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs and now member of the LCY Presidency, stated today that the movement of non-aligned countries is facing a complex task--to find adequate solutions to current problems and protect themselves against all pressures and attempts at interference or intervention.

"We hope that this task will be successfully dealt with at the pending conference of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers in Belgrade. This will make it easier for the next, sixth summit conference in Havana to consolidate the solidarity of the movement and its ability for action," Minic said.

Taking the floor in the congress foreign affairs committee, Minic analyzed the non-aligned countries' position and activity in international relations, stressing that these countries remain one of the most important elements of world stability and peace and thus a well-established and indispensable factor in international relations.

Minic also dealt with the difficulties confronting the non-aligned countries both among themselves and in their relations with the big powers and stressed the need for these problems to be surmounted as soon as possible. "At the same time this will narrow the room for bloc pressures and the intrusion into the non-aligned movement of big-power influences, bringing them into proportion so they cannot put in question the unity and continuance of the policy and movement of non-alignment," Minic said.

As for efforts to settle disputes between non-aligned countries in peace, Yugoslavia, Minic said, has already submitted its draft document to the countries of the movement, together with Guyana, Yugoslavia has been working on a document on foreign interference, or, rather, non-interference in non-aligned countries' internal affairs.

"With the adoption of such documents by the non-aligned, the needed instruments for effectively dealing with disputes and division in our own ranks will become available," Minic noted.

He warned against tendencies either to underrate or overrate problems. It is a fact that a considerable majority of non-aligned countries work today to preserve the character, role and course characterizing the non-aligned movement since its very inception, Minic said.

Of all the pressures the non-aligned countries are exposed to, from both within and outside, their movement, [as received] most dangerous and those designed to change the nature, role and orientation of the movement, said Minic, those aspiring to divide the non-aligned countries into "progressive conservative" countries are only seemingly radical in professing a leftist stand, he said. Actually, the effects of their efforts are destructive, whether they intend them as such or not, he added.

Minic also termed "rightist" tendencies destructive, as their goal is to weaken the movement's anti-imperialist stand, divide the movement and make it anticommunist.

Minic said: "We especially cannot understand, or accept, the constant insistence on 'reorienting' the nature and role of the movement to restrict it to only the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, but not also against hegemonism and 'other kinds of foreign domination.'"

Still less understandable in Yugoslavia, stated Minic, are positions and attempts to "reorient" the movement so as to proclaim any existing bloc a "natural ally" in the struggle against another bloc. Since its inception, the movement has adhered strictly to the criteria and principles of noninclusion in a bloc, Minic emphasized.

Minic noted that the great majority of non-aligned countries feel there should not be any "reorientation" of the movement. He stated his firm conviction that adherence to the movement's political and economic platform for the solution of current international problems is the best safeguard of, and will reinforce the solidarity and action unity, of, the non-aligned countries.

Minic Warns Big Powers

LD220824Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia insists the big powers and all other countries must stop interfering or intervening by military or other means in Africa and must leave Africa to the Africans, Milos Minic, Yugoslavia's former federal secretary for foreign affairs, now member of the LCY Presidency, told the 11th LCY Congress.

Setting forth the various problems confronting the non-aligned countries, Minic emphasized that African problems should be left to the Organization of African Unity, where the primary responsibility rests. He called for solutions to be sought without outside interference, for all controversial issues among African countries.

"The policy of each forming groups and establishing strongholds in Africa can bring the big powers and blocs into grave confrontations with one another, with repercussions highly dangerous to world peace and security, and can pull many independent and non-aligned African countries into a whirlpool of conflicts among themselves and in which their independence becomes threatened and development blocked," said Minic.

Minic recalled that Yugoslavia has repeatedly--in public, from the floor of the United Nations, and especially in diplomatic talks--warned the big powers and many other countries against the dangers to world peace and the balance of forces in any damage to the unity of the non-aligned movement or in its division.

The movement of non-aligned countries, concluded Minic, is long since a factor vital to the balance of forces today maintaining the world's albeit unstable and uncertain, peace.

Minic Criticizes Big Power Attitude

LD220844Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1449 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--The non-aligned movement has no predetermined position in regard to any big power or bloc, but formulates its positions on the basis of specific situations, issues and policies conducted by each big power or blocs individually. This was stated at the 11th LCY Congress today by Yugoslavia's former foreign secretary for several years, Milos Minic.

Minic described as illusory attempts to proclaim any big power or bloc a "natural ally" against another, as he did also attempts automatically to brand as opponents or enemies any big power or group of countries within a bloc.

Minic set out the objection of the vast majority of non-aligned countries to criticism of an equal view being taken of the big powers and blocs. This criticism alleges some big powers and blocs to be assisting liberation movements, while others are imperialists, colonialists and neocolonialists.

Assessments laiming different positions are held by "moderate" and "radical" non-aligned countries are being made with the goal of dividing the movement, Minic added.

The efforts of some to classify the non-aligned countries as "moderates" or "radicals" according to big-power criteria of their own, does not make much sense, emphasized Minic, except in terms of efforts to divide the non-aligned. Viewed realistically, continued Minic, so-called "more radical" positions inevitably lead to providing grist to the mill of foreign domination and those who fight for the spheres of big-power influence and interest. He said, likewise, those labelled moderates are in fact the most radical in fighting all forms of foreign domination and to establish a new, more just, international order. These are the points rallying the broadest front of non-aligned and other countries in the struggle for the goals and principles of non-alignment.

In view of the nature of the social relations of socialism, it would be natural for the socialist countries as a whole, regardless of whether or not bloc members, to share the positions and policy of the non-aligned, Minic said. But, at present, there is division, too, between some of these socialist countries, reflecting the highly complex contradictions of the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. Some of them, and this even the biggest--are in conflict with one another, noted Minic. Such conflicts are of long-standing, and judging by everything, will continue for some time to come because major conflicts of interest are involved. Consequently, emphasized Minic, the non-aligned movement cannot be expected to align--as some would like it to--with any side, turn to it as a natural ally, and, in fact, become its "reserve".

Ljubicic Warms Against Conflicts

LD212242Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Address by Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, at the 21 June morning session of the commission for questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection of the 11th LCY Congress]

[Text] [No dateline] Comrade Tito's words and thoughts, expressed at this and the previous congresses, and his entire theoretical and practical activity reflects the creative, Marxist approach and method in considering the problems of war and peace in general and the liberation, revolutionary and defensive wars in particular, Comrade Tito's creativity in the field of struggle for freedom and independence and in the defense of the greatest values in the life of every country and every people individually and his role in one of the most dramatic periods of world history represent one of the most fruitful contributions to the socialist and progressive development of the modern world.

In the national liberation war and during the entire post-war period, linking up Marxist theory and practice most directly, Comrade Tito pointed out the lines of struggle waged by the small and enslaved peoples to achieve and preserve their freedom and independence, discovering the complex interaction of the social, political, national and international, military and technical factors, pointing out in the course of this that the road of the enslaved peoples to freedom must primarily lead through their own participation in national and social liberation.

Along with this, he clearly stressed that the interest of the working class and working people and of the nations and nationalities [words indistinct], called for the specific forms of organizing the armed people and for an original strategy and tactics of the armed struggle in keeping with the conditions, character and physiognomy of the war, on the understanding of this Comrade Tito built the strategy of the national liberation war and it is on this that the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection is based.

We remember these facts in order to be able on this occasion again to stress Tito's thoughts as the thoughts of an epoch, thoughts which have reflected the constant sentiments, needs and aspirations of the working people and of the nations and nationalities and helped them to rise to the surface of historic developments and of the organized struggle and action. Based on Marxist science, Tito's thoughts have always presented an open horizon in the direction of the future and have kept enriching themselves with new knowledge and experience.

In the period after the 10th LCY Congress certain positive changes took place in the world, indicating the consolidation of the forces of peace and progress. However, the world today is still pregnant with dangerous situations, hotbeds of war, coups d'etat, putsches and various forms and methods of special war, all of which threatens independence and security of, above all, small and nonalined countries. Speaking about international relations in his report, Comrade Tito said that they were "even more complex than they were at the time of the 10th congress and are, regrettably, even more burdened by crises and problems." The chain of crises and tension extends from Vietnam and Kampuchea, across the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, to Cyprus and Africa, the latter being the most turbulent area at the moment. [passage indistinct]

The armed forces of the majority of countries are in the process of intensified modernization or reorganization. This process also involves some of the neighboring countries.

In the existing conditions of the approximate balance between them, the great powers and the blocs are trying to avoid a general world war, though no one excludes it completely. At the same time the frequency with which local wars and military interventions are taking place is growing.

The latest developments in the world and especially in Africa show that interventions tend to become real wars and, worst of all, that there are more and more "interventions" of this kind in the world, which is beginning to cause serious alarm in the world.

The strategy of indirect advance is being resorted to in order to avoid a direct military confrontation. A special form of foreign intervention manifesting itself in recent times within the framework of this strategy are the so-called wars by proxy which will in the future as well play a significant role in the attempts to achieve strategic goals, especially with regard to nonalined countries.

The analysis of the use of military power in international relations shows that since World War II there have been over 100 local and above 730 other military conflicts. More than 60 countries have been affected by military activities. If one takes into account the total duration of wars, it appears that more than 10 wars have been in progress on any single day since the end of World War II. It is essential to note that the number of wars is showing a constant and stable tendency to rise, so that this average has increased threefold in the 70's compared with the first 10 years in the postwar period.

On the basis of some estimates, the losses in the armed conflicts since the end of World War II are equal to or are drawing near to the total losses suffered in World War II.

On the basis of geographical distribution and losses one could say that all these wars taken together correspond to some kind of a third world war, waged in a specific manner. In this the basic form of the use of military power in modern conditions is that of the local war, with the direct or indirect participation of the great powers.

All the other forms of aggression are also being applied today as part of the strategy of conquest, ranging from political pressure, propaganda activity and action through one's agents to economic war and use of terrorism.

All this is used to destabilize individual countries in order to achieve political aims and is being done in the areas of the lines and zones of individual countries' strategic interests.

As a whole, the military-political situation is full of numerous contradictions and pregnant with dangers. The desire of some subjects to stick to the old and outdated methods and means in international relations, the extent of the bloc division and mutual mistrust, the enormous differences between the developed and developing countries, the incomplete process of decolonization [words indistinct].

The policy from the positions of force, which is pursued between the leading military powers and blocs, does not guarantee lasting peace and security despite the desire to avoid a general nuclear war.

The ever-increasing accumulation of arms, including the means of mass extermination, and the growing orientation toward developing the offensive nuclear forces at the expense of the defensive ones carry in them the danger of the outbreak of a war with unforeseeable consequences.

As until now, our country will work for peace and peaceful settling of all questions, for disarmament, for noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, for international cooperation on an equal footng based on the independence of all the nations and states and on consistent respect for international agreements. In brief, we are in favor of limiting the arms race, the end of which one cannot see, and for returning all the questions connected with disarmament under the competence of the United Nations.

As a result of its principled policy and its internal strength and defense capability, Yugoslavia has still further strengthened its international prestige and strategic position during the past period.

As long as the struggle for prestige continues in the world, as long as attempts continue to be made in various ways to threaten the freedom and independence of the small and medium-sized countries, this kind of danger will continue to threaten our country too. Consequently, we must also devote full attention to defense and protection until the world agrees to settle disputes in a peaceful manner and begins to disarm.

The analysis of the use of military force in international relations in recent years at the same time upholds the complete topicality of Comrade Tito's conclusion at the 10th LCY Congress that "as a rule aggressions are not undertaken against those countries and peoples in which strong resistance is expected and where the outcome of the war would be uncertain for the aggressor". Vietnam is an exception, but there the aggressor suffered complete defeat.

Preparing our armed forces and country for defense, we have been guided by Comrade Tito's position--which is of a far-reaching and lasting significance--that in defending our country's independence and security we must primarily rely on our own energies and resources. This strategic orientation of our country and party, which represents our historic experience confirmed during our liberation war and after it, tells us that there is no freedom and independence without the broadest reliance on the strength of the people and on its resolve to defend the freedom which it has won, which is the way in which the revolution proves its worth and its ability to develop and defend its gains. This experience will be of exceptional significance in the future as well.

In the period between the 10th and 11th congresses, the League of Communists went still further in socializing defense affairs. As the role of associated labor and the delegate system grew stronger, so self-managing and sociopolitical communities grew better organized and more capable as regards the defense and protection against all the forms and methods of external threat and pressure.

Within the framework of our socialist community we have created a specific and complete system--unique in the world--of all-people's defense and social self-protection, a system which stems from our consistent self-managing socialist development and the policy of nonalinement and the application of the science of Marxism-Leninism, as well as from the need to defend Socialist Yugoslavia even in the hardest war conditions.

In this way the defense of the country has acquired a new quality which is in keeping with a society which is being built on self-managing socialist foundations. A defense system built in this way represents a new form of trust in the people, in man the producer and citizen, and a fresh contribution to his true and full affirmation.

All this has helped make the defense of the country even more open to all those who stand on the positions of the struggle for the development of self-managing relations and for our country's nonalined and independent positions. Consequently it is understandable that every scheme which seeks to hinder the initiative of the working people and citizens should be alien to the dialectics of the development of our system of defense, which on the contrary seeks still better and more efficient solutions. Hence the need to bring the questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection into line with the development of our socioeconomic and political system and along with this to perfect its organization and mechanism of work.

Practice has proven the conviction of all of our nations and nationalities that all-people's defense and social self-protection are the best and the indispensable form of organizing Yugoslav self-managing socialist society for defense against aggression and all forms of external threat and that the unity and independence of the SFRY represent the basic prerequisite for the survival and prosperity of every one of our peoples separately and all of them together.

We have built, organized and equipped the Yugoslav People's Army as a common force of all the nations and nationalities and all the working people and citizens in such a way that it is up to the demands of modern war. It has been prepared for [word indistinct] all forms of combat action. Independently and in conjunction with the territorial defense forces it is capable of withstanding the initial blow and ensuring the country's transition to war footing and the successful conduct of the war.

The second significant component of the armed forces is the territorial defense. It represents a new phenomenon in our strategy for conducting armed struggle. Territorial defense units, which are well equipped and armed, cover the entire territory of the country and enable us to wage a long war, exhausting to the aggressor, in any part of our country. [Words indistinct] sociopolitical communities and the greatest number of organizations of associated labor. Apart from the successes in preparing the armed forces, notable results have also been achieved in preparing civil defense, the observation, information and warning services, the economy and the social activities. The methods of leadership and command and the system of mobilization and training have been perfected, a modern military school system has been built and so forth. All the kinds of testing--various exercises and maneuvers--have shown that in developing the armed forces and preparing all the factors of our society for defense and in general we have achieved a new level of quality and created new possibilities for the further development in the next period.

Report on Defense Commission Meeting

LD211924Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--With the successful realization of the attitudes and decisions of the 10th LCY Congress, major results have been achieved in the construction and further consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Ivan Kukoc noted in his introductory report at the commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection. Millions of working people and citizens participate in the affairs of defense and protection, he added.

Our entire social development and general stability of our social system, the fruitful and consistent activity in the movement of nonalinement and the international activity in general has strengthened the military-political position and the security of our country, Kukoc said, and went on to stress that Yugoslavia represented a firm bulwark against all kinds of pressures and aggression.

Our socialist self-managing society achieves its security and the protection of its achievements of the socialist revolution through the active role of the working people and citizens and of all social subjects. The broad social activity in the development of social self-protection and the more efficient activity of state organs and services have contributed to the increase in our security as a whole. Social self-protection, Ivan Kukoc said, has grown into the broadest social preventive action and dam against all sources of threats against our society and is becoming a factor of man's and citizen's personal security.

In Kukoc's assessment, the successes and results achieved in the consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection have been possible thanks to the efforts by the entire social community and to the readiness of our working people and citizens to defend successfully and decisively the achievements of our revolution.

Speaking about the military-political situation in the world, which is marked by attempts to either weaken or destroy the unity of the nonalinement movement, Kukoc said that all factors showed the need for our society to continue to consolidate its ability for self-protection and defense and to develop this ability as a uniform function. In order to achieve the defense organization of all the people, in Kukoc's view, it is necessary for the League of Communists to advocate the broader involvement and greater contribution by scientific, professional and educational potentials in society and in the armed forces.

Kukoc believes that the center of activity in the sphere of defense and protection should be transferred even more to the grassroots of society. The organized involvement and training of the working people and citizens in the basic cells of society should enable them in the first place to protect directly and successfully the constitutional order, self-managing relations, social property and their own security.

What is of particular importance, in Kukoc's view, is that state organs and services should adapt more speedily to the needs of the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a component part of the political system and that they train themselves in the ideopolitical, cadre, professional and organizational-technical respect for their tasks in all situations. Ivan Kukoc then noted that in the development of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense results had been achieved which were in line with their place, role and tasks in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protecting. Our armed forces are trained to defend successfully, together with all other factors of the system of all-people's defense, our independence and our freedom in all conditions.

The strength of our defense and protection is founded above all in the political orientation of the working class, of the nations and nationalities, on their readiness to defend successfully their freedom and independence and their self-managing social system--Ivan Kukoc said at the end of his speech.

The first participant in the discussion at the session of this commission was Eduard Cencic, a delegate from Croatia. He spoke of the significance of the development of social awareness for the further development of our defense concept. Cencic believes that there is a disparity between the awareness regarding the need to socialize defense and the practice, where there are still manifestations of inertia. This state of affairs has to be overcome by stepping up the responsibility in all environments. The League of Communists, said Cencic, must insist on the ideological and political and action training for defense by all the subjects. The awareness regarding the importance and the need to socialize defense must be developed from the earliest age, in schools and later on in one's job, so that it could become completely a part of our social entity, said Cencic.

Admiral Branko Mamula (Yugoslav People's Army) spoke of the situation in and the prospects for our defenses in the Adriatic. Mamula said that firm and sound stands had been built in our country concerning the further development and use of all the defense aspects and structures in the Adriatic. Very significant results have been attained in the material-technical and personnel build-up of our forces. During the entire intercongress period, said Mamula, the organization of the League of Communists was in the center of the formulation of the stands and adoption of decisions. Mamula went on to speak of the importance of the consolidation of our coastal defenses, particularly in the islands. Recently the security of this area has become a strategic issue also from an economic point of view, said Mamula.

He said that we should work to overcome the difficulties involving our shipping and shipbuilding industries which by and large rely on imported equipment. This makes it impossible for us to lay down national standards and secure homemade spare parts for our shipping. These shortcomings, said Mamula, will be resolved with greater resolve in the forthcoming period, especially within the framework of organizations of associated labor themselves, and with the assistance of sociopolitical organs at all levels.

Mamula acquainted those present with the efforts which our community is investing into the further imporvement, preparation and training of our armed forces. Our all-people's defense system is primarily of a (?social rather than a technological nature), said Mamula, and if necessary it can change some established stands on our all-people's defense and armed forces, he said.

Zorica Dudic, a delegate from Montenegro, spoke of the role of the young people in all-people's defense. She said that equality existed in our defense concept between the experience of the older people and the drive of the young ones. We have made great strides in the implementation of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept in Skopje, noted Todor Jovanovski (Macedonia).

Ivan Gradisek (Slovenia) said that man's right to defense and protection of his freedom was one of the basic human rights. The fulfillment of this right is closely linked with the construction of our socialist self-management society. Explaining the experience gained in the municipality of Maribor, this delegate made a concrete proposal regarding an addition to be made to Article 11 of the congress resolution which will spell out in greater detail the further tasks of all organized socialist forces of our society on the consolidation of the defense capability of our country and on the implementation of social self-protection.

Stamenjo Andjelkovic (Serbia) spoke of the experience gained in defense preparations and social self-protection in the municipality of Raska.

Explaining the experience attained in the Tuzla region in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection, delegate Galib Cumurovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) stressed that the successes attained so far were the result of the permanent involvement both of basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and of all other environments. Rich experience has been acquired regarding a possible conflict with any aggressor and also regarding the defenses against natural disasters.

According to Katalina Hajnal, a delegate from Vojvodina, socialization of all-people's defense must not be the concern of specialized organs alone. This is everyone's task, especially of basic organizations of associated labor and of local communities. For this reason the activity of the League of Communists in this and all other environments must be permanent.

The study of the experience of national liberation struggle and of the revolution, stressed Kosovo delegate Dzevdet Hamza, is of enormous importance for the consolidation of combat and other forms of readiness of all-people's defense and social self-protection units. Virtually all present results in this area are based on this experience.

Congress guest Najdovski (Vojvodina) made a positive assessment of the 4 years of activity of the municipal organization of the organization of the League of Communists in Pancevo in the realization of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept.

Assessing the political situation in his commune Najdovski stressed that in the period between the two congresses no conspicuously negative manifestations, opposition and hesitation regarding the implementation of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept had been recorded, although his commune was a multinational one where members of about 17 nations and nationalities lived. On the contrary, Najdovski said in conclusion, brotherhood and unity and the readiness of working people and citizens to defend the freedom and the independence of their socialist motherland, regardless of the situation, were powerfully manifested.

Delegate Bozidar Raspopovic (Montenegro) believes that the concern for the working people, consolidation of socialist humanism, of solidarity and of togetherness, nurturing of brotherhood of unity of our nations and nationalities, the development of love for our country and the awareness of the need to be defended against any aggressor, must and should be a permanent task of every social organisation in our preparations for all-people's defense.

The discussion in this commission will resume tomorrow at 0900.

Ideopolitical Commission Speeches Reported

LD211748Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["11th LCY Congress Commission for Ideopolitical and Organizational Development of the League of Communists, for Cadre and Action Training and Statutory Questions"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In the period between the 10th and 11th congresses the League of Communists has strengthened its ideopolitical and action unity, enriched its internal democratic relations, advanced the content and methods of its activity and has thus become much more capable as an organization of revolutionary action. Among other things, this was stressed in the introductory address delivered by Ali Sukrija, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the congress commission for ideopolitical and organizational development of the League of Communists, for cadre and action training and statutory questions.

Mentioning that the role of the League of Communists in society and its activity in the system of socialist self-management is directly realized through development and progress in the work of self-managing organs, delegations and delegate assemblies, socio-political organizations and their executive organs, Sukrija said that communists must by force of argument work toward making the goals and standpoints of the League of Communists the ideological basis of the labor content of all social subjects. Therefore, communists must have high ideopolitical, labor and moral qualities; they must stand out by their greater knowledge and ability, they must lead the struggle for the development of self-management and must, by their behavior, revolutionary consistency and creative involvement serve as an example to others in the struggle for the development of society.

Ali Sukrija assessed that the main struggle for the further development of socialist self-management is waged in the basic organizations of associated labor and in other forms of socioeconomic and political organization of society, and that this key question represents the further qualification of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and their members as factors for organized activity in every social environment.

He stressed that one of the key questions of the development and realization of the role of the League of Communists is the strengthening of its class-social structure, and he added that the successful revolutionary activity of the League of Communists in the period between the two congresses had considerably raised its authority among the working class and people. This in turn had aroused the great interest of working people and citizens--particularly young people--in becoming members of the LCY.

The most significant addendum to the LCY Statute is the further development of the role, tasks and method of functioning of the LCY political system of socialist self-managing democracy--this was stressed in the commission for ideopolitical and organizational development, for cadre and actional training and statutory questions by Milorad Zoric. He was expanding on a proposal for amendments and addenda to the LCY Statute.

After speaking in more detail about the proposed amendments and addenda to the Statute in the spheres of activity and organization of the League of Communists, Zoric addressed the delegates with the words: "Respecting the unanimously expressed desires and demands of the working class, of all working people, of the members, organizations and leadership of the LCY, and at the proposal of the League of Communists of the republics and the conference of the League of Communists of the provinces, and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the 10th LCY Congress elected Comrade Tito as president of the LCY with unrestricted duration of mandate. The 10th LCY Congress gave its recognition to and confirmed the boundlessly expressed trust of our nations and nationalities; of the working class and communists of Yugoslavia in the great revolutionary cause and personality of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, who has for more than 40 years been at the head of the communist party, that is the LCY. The decision of the 10th LCY Congress has now been standardized by the LCY Statute, which means that Comrade Tito will continue to be the president of the LCY, without formal election," said Zoric.

He then stressed that the proposed amendments and addenda to the Statute supplement and state precisely the role of LCY president, with regard to initiatives for putting in motion certain questions and for their examination with the most responsible officials, for coordinating labor, coordinating and orienting activity on topical political events.

The addenda stressed with greater emphasis that the LCY Central Committee and Presidium, as its political executive organ, is carrying out the established policy and standpoints of the LCY Central Committee and is coordinating ideopolitical activity with central and provincial committees and with the committee for the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. Certain addenda relating to the organization of the League of Communists in the basic and municipal organization have also been carried out. It was stressed that it is necessary for the basic organizations of the League of Communists to work out and apply such forms, method and content of work as will constantly stimulate democratic debate, agreement-making and orient the activity of members in the work of sociopolitical organizations and in all forms of self-managment and the social organization of working people.

In conclusion, Zoric stressed that the proposed amendments and addenda to the LCY Statute are of considerable importance for further enabling the League of Communists to realize its leading role in society and to insure the continuity of its revolutionary activity in the new conditions of development and functioning of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy and the entire system of socialist self-management.

Mirko Vukelic (Serbia), speaking in the commission for ideopolitical and organizational development of the League of Communists, for cadre and action training and statutory questions, stressed that in his municipality (Rakovica), notable results had been achieved in the period between the two congresses in all spheres of social life and work, and good conditions for further development had been created.

Milivoj Oreb (Yugoslav People's Army) spoke of ideopolitical training and Marxist education in our armed forces. Work in this field is now, as Oreb said, significantly better in quality and content thanks to the contribution made by our overall internal development and by the significant international events of recent years. This activity has been significantly strengthened in this year of Tito's jubilees and of preparations for the 11th congress, particularly through study of Edvard Kardelj's studies.

All these processes were also successfully accompanied by the publishing activity in the Yugoslav People's Army. Thus some of the existing negative aspects and one-sidedness have been successfully overcome. A comprehensive grasp of various interpretations of Marxism has been achieved, and there are no longer any individuals with distorted concepts about the self-managing identity of socialism. The space for ideological forms of resistance and negative phenomena has thus been restricted to the maximum extent. This is not at all surprising if one knows that every member of the Yugoslav People's Army has been embraced by one or another form of such education. The education of the basic organizations and the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army, which are, in Oreb's words, the direct centers of work and action, the foundations have been laid for the total strength of our armed forces and a step forward has been made in the development of the entire personality of army members, a personality which is demanded by our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Kosovo communists have come to the 11th LCY Congress (?with great) results achieved in the struggle for development of socialist self-management relations and in the realization of the standpoints and decisions (?of the 11th) LCY Congress Aslan Fazlija (Kosovo) stressed.

In the period between the congresses, a high level of growth has been achieved in social production, major structural changes have been accomplished, the number of employed has been increased and the standard (?of living) [words indistinct] along side the struggle waged by the Kosovo League of Communists to deepen socialist socioeconomic relations, the course of development of brotherhood and unity has also strengthened. Thanks to the activity of the League of Communists and the solutions written in the SFRY Constitution, intranational and political relations in Kosovo are stable, Fazlija stressed. He pointed out that Kosovo's underdevelopment represents a limiting factor in guaranteeing the economic basis of national equality, and therefore for Kosovo's more rapid development both greater efforts on the part of the working people of the province and also the support and solidarity of the whole community and of all members of the LCY are necessary.

Henrik Selic (Serbia) spoke of the importance of realizing the constitutional concept of the municipality as a complex community in which the interests of all self-management subjects are linked.

Between the two LCY congresses significant results were achieved in the ideopolitical and cadre strengthening of the LCY thanks, among other things, also to the more organized admission of young people into the party ranks, Mijat Merdovic (Montenegro) said in his speech in the debate. He stressed that the admission to the League of Communists was becoming the continuous concern and the regular activity of the basic organization and that on admission increasingly greater attention was being paid to the ideopolitical orientation, to the working qualities and moral and personal features of future members.

In the sphere of socialization of cadre policy in the Mostar region, noticeable results had been achieved in recent times, Milomir Pavlovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) stressed. With the consistent implementation of the social accord on the cadre policy in many basic organizations of associated labor, local and self-managing interest communities, self-managing agreements have been compiled which accurately determine the criteria and the method and procedure of elections.

Thanks to the ideological and action training, the organization of the League of Communists in Skopje achieved major results in the past period Koco Bitoljanu (Macedonia) stressed. These results are reflected, above all, in the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor, in the correct solution of housing, social and other everyday problems of the working people. These successes would be even greater were the basic organizations to participate in all the trends of self-managing decisionmaking. Should we not achieve this in the next period we shall have, he said, decisionmaking within narrow circles, inactive basic organizations of the League of Communists and even more inactive communits.

The League of Communists in Dalmatia strengthened both qualitatively and quantitatively between the 10th and the 11th congresses, Mate Andrijasevic (Croatia) stressed. Above all, the prestige of the League of Communists increased and a large number of new members were admitted. In the past 4 years 11,000 people received party cards, 71 percent of them young people, 35 percent workers and 34 percent women. The League of Communists in Dalmatia now has a total of 55,000 members.

Jose Vidic (Slovenia) paid most of the attention in his speech to the work of communists in the basic organization of the League of Communists.

In his assessment it is on the relevant organizational standards and on the ideopolitical development and readiness of communists in basic organizations that the extent of the success depends with which all conclusions adopted from the municipality to the congress will be implemented.

Although the greater part of the League of Communists is ready to implement the League of Communists policy along with the continuous work by all League of Communists organs, Vidic warned that numerous negative phenomena were still present in many spheres and that they were being eliminated only slowly, as well as that some of them had spread to such an extent that some basic organizations and other organized socialist forces were not able to cope with them. Such a situation arises chiefly where communists adopt generalized attitudes without a deeper analysis, attitudes which do not stimulate to action and leading personalities are, therefore, asked to take measures to solve problems.

The commission will continue its work tomorrow morning.

Tito Arrives for Commission Session

AU221020 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0920 GMT carries a 5-minute recording of the proceedings in the hall in which the commission for the development of socioeconomic relations of the 11th LCY Congress is holding a session at the time when President Tito arrived in the hall to attend the session of the commission.

When President Tito enters the hall a delegate from Slovenia is ending his speech. President Tito's arrival is greeted by applause. Vojo Srzentic, who is presiding at the session of the commission, greets President Tito on behalf of all delegates working in the commission. This statement is greeted by a prolonged applause at the end of which a song about Tito is sung by the delegates.

Vojo Srzentic thanks President Tito 'for finding time to participate in the work of our commission" and then briefly explains the work of the commission. He also says that "in the past discussion complete agreement was expressed and a unanimous support was given to the assessments, positions and tasks about which you, Comrade Tito, spoke in your report." Tito himself does not speak.

Tito Attends Working Meetings

AU221147Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito arrived at the Sava congress center in Belgrade at precisely 0845 GMT, where discussions in six commissions of the 11th LCY Congress continue today. At the entrance to the congress center President Tito was welcomed and greeted by Stane Dolanc and Dragoljub Stavrev.

After having spent some time in this commission [for development of socioeconomic relations], at 0945 GMT President Tito left the commission accompanied by Stevan Doronjski and moved toward the commission for the development of the LCY and statutory questions, where he was greeted, on behalf of all delegates, by Ali Sukrija. While we are reporting this, President Tito is still in the Sava congress center where, in addition to visiting commissions, he also had working meetings.

Socioeconomic Relations Commission Meets

LD212036Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and Questions of Economic and Social Development"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At the republican congresses and provincial conferences of the League of Communists, the firm unity and determination of the League of Communists, the working class and working people has been manifested to consistently continue in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the social and material progress of each republic and province and of the Yugoslav community as a whole. This was stressed in the introductory report delivered by Munir Mesihovic in the commission for the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and for material and social development.

Stating that in the past 3 decades the overall socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia has been marked by the constant realization of major results in the development of socialist self-managing relations and the raising of both the country's material wealth and productive forces, Mesihovic cited that the overall social product had been increased six-fold in the period from 1948 to 1977, industrial production by as much as 14-fold, while agricultural production is today 2.7 times greater, which also represents an exceptional success. Among other things, in the same period there have been built 2,665 kilometers of railroad lines and about 40,000 kilometers of new and reconstructed roads. Essential changes have also been realized in the social structure of the population, as is witnessed to by the fact that the number of employed in this period has been increased by 4 million. Thanks to such a dynamic economic development the differences in the degree of development between our country and the industrially developed countries of the world have been considerably reduced.

Such a development, Mesihovic stressed, has been made possible by the constant struggle of the League of Communists, the working class and working people for the development of socialist self-management.

The everyday ideological struggle and political work of the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists must continue to be oriented toward solving those questions which are vital to the development of socialist self-management, to socioeconomic progress, to strengthening the material and social security of the workers.... The League of Communists should continue to settle all these questions together with the workers in basic and other organizations of associated labor, in all environments and at all levels, constantly opening new prospects for free creativity and humane development of our socialist self-managing society.

In the commission for the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and questions of economic and social development the first to take the floor after Munir Mesihovic's introductory report was Slavica Nastevska (Socialist Republic of Macedonia). She spoke about the positive experience and also about difficulties in the Bitola municipality in the field of pooling labor and resources and in linking up on the basis of income.

Predrag Cuckic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) spoke about the need for the more rapid development of economically underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo.

He stressed that a number of important goals defined in several of our documents concerning Kosovo's development were not being attained in the province. Speaking about development and about the reasons why Kosovo was lagging behind compared with the country as a whole, Predrag Cuckic cited data on the rate of employment in social activities, lower than planned rate of investing in the basic assets and the low rate of association between organizations of associated labor in the economically developed area and those in Kosovo. This was so, he said, despite the fact that Kosovo was open to association and linking up through the various forms of income-based pooling of labor and resources. Predrag Cuckic stressed that Kosovo's economic development must be based on new solutions and that the current level of the country's development and our possibilities provided the conditions needed for realizing the desired aims in developing Kosovo. It was first necessary to establish the real reasons why Kosovo was lagging behind in relation to the country as a whole and decide how to change this state of affairs.

Speaking about the self-managing association of individual agricultural producers in Slavonia, Mihovil Jelaca (Socialist Republic of Croatia) stressed that visible progress had been achieved over the past 4 years in the development of agriculture in that region, but that it was indispensable to promote the (?existing) income-based relations. The number of individual farmers pooling resources and labor on a more lasting basis was still small. Jelaca spoke in favor of the kind of economic policy which would contribute to the more dynamic process of association of individual farmers.

The self-managing association of labor and means on the bases of the constitution and the law on associated labor is one of the exceptionally important prerequisites for the control by the working man and the working class of the entirety of social income, said Nikola Stojanovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina), and stressed that "this represents the real material strength of self-managing relations, interdependence of all subjects in social reproduction, their linkage in the totality of associated labor and in society on the bases of the power of the working class and the working people." The political system of self-managing socialist democracy, continued Stojanovic, derives its vitality from the essence of socioeconomic relations thus established. They give it not only its material but also its ideopolitical force and make it integrated and capable of defending itself against all deviations, whether they be technocratism, etatism, liberalism and other really possible phenomena and tendencies. The self-managing association of labor and means as a socioeconomic process is at the same time also the most effective path of struggle against concepts, and in some places also practice, by which attempts are made--under the slogan of the incapacity and lack of success of self-managing organized society--to dispute its value and "prove" the impossibility of coordinating and settling the questions relating to the socioeconomic system and to development.

The unity of the working class, of all nations and nationalities, republics and provinces, the solidity and integrity of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia have developed and are developing on a uniform ideopolitical platform and in the struggle for concrete contents of socialist self-managing development. The self-managing association of labor and means represents in this a qualitatively new approach and facilitates the material base of this unity.

Momcilo Cemovic (Montenegro) spoke about economic stabilization, pointing out the priority tasks on which the success of the stabilization program to a large extent depends. These are, above all, the overcoming of difficulties in a number of basic organizations of associated labor, including the elimination of the causes of losses in them, and also the need to reduce the balance of payments deficit in the country.

Speaking of losses which were high at the beginning of this year (although there are so-called seasonal fluctuations), Cemovic stated that a considerable part of these are a result of sales which have not been paid for, for which he "accused" a number of organizations of associated labor and competent organs of inconsistent implementation of solutions and regulations pertaining to the system.

Practice carried out up to now, Cemovic added, demonstrates that these losses cannot be removed by administrative measures nor simply by covering them, without other measures. He recalled also the deep-rooted concepts in certain environments whereby "others" are responsible for covering their losses and if "they" do not wish to, the state will force them to do it. Cemovic stressed that today there are solutions pertaining to the system which facilitate the abandonment of practice carried out up to now in making up the losses and which facilitate more effective settlement of this problem.

Pointing to the other current problem--the foreign trade deficit--Cemovic recalled that the new currency and foreign trade system had been in existence for over a year but that it is being applied only slowly and inconsistently. Its application, Cemovic added, is accompanied by insufficient understanding of its essence and strong resistance from the technocratic and bureaucratic structures.

Cemovic also spoke about the difficulties and problems in the Montenegrin economy and expressed the hope that communists throughout the country would struggle consistently for the realization of the aims of economic stabilization and of the tasks set at this congress.

Dusan Alimpic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) pointed out that the results we are achieving in the current medium-term plan are the best confirmation of the correctness of the orientation of the 10th LCY Congress concerning the strategic directions of our country's economic development. By relying to a great extent on home-produced raw materials and on our natural resources, we have avoided imports of wheat, corn and sugar, and we are on the way to realizing this aim in production of vegetable oil and other important products.

Greater reliance on the overall development of domestic resources is surely the best way to realize the complementarity of overall economic crops and thus the comparative advantage of our country in involvement in international labor distribution. Special importance here belongs to the base production and the activities which have a vital influence on overall economic development. It is, therefore, exceptionally important that we should consistently implement the social agreements already concluded, along with those which we will conclude, in the interest of realizing joint plans and activities having priority importance.

Speaking of the insufficient linking of production, processing and trading in the agro-industrial complex on income bases, Alimpic assessed that this gives rise to disharmony, not only in the development of primary agricultural production, but also of certain processing capacities.

It is essential to remove the real causes which have led and still lead to labor productivity, economic conduct of affairs and profitability lagging behind their real possibilities. In this sector of economic life there are contradictions between those outmoded instruments of economic policy and the new relations, which can particularly be seen in the sphere of price fixing, in credit and monetary policy and in import and reserve policy.

Drago Martinhovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) stressed that invention and innovation should be in harmony with the overall transformation of relations in associated labor. This activity has as yet, in the environment in which he works, not obtained the corresponding social and economic status.

Self-Managing Democracy Commission Meets

LD211840Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The introductory report to the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy was delivered by Dragoljub Stavrev. Pointing out the basic tasks in one of the most important areas of the LCY's struggle to build new socioeconomic and political relations, Stavrev stressed that these tasks are essentially grouped around two questions. These are the further development and functioning of the delegate system as a whole and the realization of the place, role and responsibility of the leading subjective forces in society in the further development of the political system.

Dragoljub Stavrev then pointed out the importance which the furthering of the delegate system of decisionmaking in all spheres and on all levels of self-managing, social and political organization has for the development in intranational relations in our community.

Speaking of the building and realization of the position, role and responsibility of sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens as an integral part of the delegate system Stavrev stressed that one of the basic questions is the transformation of these very organizations, changes in the method of organization and the content of their work. One of the most important areas and forms of realizing the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in our society is the activity of each of its members and organs in strengthening the role of the Socialist Alliance.

With the aim of carrying out a uniform political action in the development of socialist democracy and the struggle against antisocialist and anti-self-managing phenomena and tendencies, it is essential that in the Socialist Alliance constant communication and linking of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and of other organized subjective socialist forces, particularly with the confederation of trade unions, the federation of trade unions, the federation of socialist youth and SUBNOR, is realized. In the same way it is necessary to constantly increase the independence, creative initiative and responsibility of all social organizations and associations of citizens.

Rodoljub Stepanovic (Serbia) spoke about the self-managing role of the local community and stressed that in major town districts, such as in Belgrade, local communities often have more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Common life begins to be organized in the residential bloc or street, which is to say in a considerably narrower environment than the whole of the local community, and people have to reach agreement and coordinate their interests on numerous questions of their life together, in the course of which elementary forms of solidarity manifest themselves.

Speaking about the League of Communists in the delegate system, Budislav Soskic (Montenegro) noted that there was increased awareness of the fact that the class and self-managing essence of the delegate system could not be achieved successfully if the League of Communists were on the sidelines of developments and if it acted merely as a propagandist organization or placed itself as a force above the working class and working people as an external factor outside the system.

The League of Communists will be increasingly successful as the ideopolitical pillar of self-managing democracy or, in other words, as the internal creative and motive force of the delegate system, Soskic added, if it continues to develop democratic methods in the realization of its active and direct participation in the influence on the processes of self-managing and delegate decisionmaking.

Speaking about the communists' tasks in the sociopolitical organizations and in particular in the Socialist Alliance, Maksimilijan Roja (Slovenia) said that it was necessary to achieve a constant link between the ideopolitical activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and the activity of the Socialist Alliance, as well as achieve the communists' influence in all the forms of the latter's activity.

Radovan Vlajkovic (Vojvodina) pointed out the interdependence and interaction of the basic production relationship and the political and total social relations.

Vojce Kusevski (Macedonia) said that not enough attention was being paid to the further elaboration, deepening and, in particular, more consistent realization of the principles and norms of the delegate decisionmaking in the basic organization of associated labor and to the [word indistinct] relations which the latter establishes with other organizations and communities.

Ivan Mahtigal (League of Communists organization of the organs and organizations of the federation) noted that the carrying out of sensitive tasks in the field of security was becoming more and more successful everyday because social self-protection had become a highly developed system of concrete activities. In this way security had become one of the self-managing functions of our working people and citizens, which was reflected in the manifold increase in the results achieved in the struggle against the enemies and the champions of other criminal activities in the county and from abroad.

Speaking about the connection between the security service and the daily political action of the League of Communists, he stressed that the organization of the League of Communists in the security organs and services was also devoting great attention, among other things, to the fullest development of the system of socialist self-management and to rewards according to the work done and the results of work in these organs, as well as to the continuing political action aimed at implementing the LCY's cadre policy in the organs of internal affairs.

These were questions, the settling of which conditioned to a great extent the functioning of these services as an integral part of our political system of socialist democracy.

Thus, as an example, the organizations of the League of Communists in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs had reached the conclusion that the necessary constitutional transformation of this organ would be very difficult to carry out fully without broad cadre changes. In keeping with this assessment the federal secretariat had renewed more than 50 percent of its cadre structure in the period between the 10th and the 11th LCY congresses.

In view of the fact that the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs was a federal organ and that, as such, it reflected the sum total of the interests of the republics and the provinces in the field of security, the organization of the League of Communists had supported all the efforts aimed at the exchange of cadres between the federation and the republics and the provinces and insisted on making this circulation of cadres still more lively.

Stanislav Jovanovic (Serbia) submitted a written contribution to the discussion on the topical questions of the development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy.

The commission will resume work tomorrow.

Kurtovic on LCY, SAWPY

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[Address by Todo Kurtovic, member of the LCY Presidium Executive Committee, at the 21 June morning session of the commission for the development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy of the 11th LCY Congress]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Our self-managing society has moved on in its development, our standpoints and practice regarding numerous questions are clear and definite, as, for instance, on the state, the planned development in our society, its social integration and cohesion. Vestiges of the old viewpoints and practices have certainly lingered on, but this does not alter the essence of our assessment. Social cohesion and security have rendered important all the new forms of development in self-management. Among these new elements certainly belongs everything which we must develop as the direct action of man in the sociopolitical organizations, the Socialist Alliance, the assemblies, and the like. Precisely as Comrade Tito underlines in his report, "the real conditions have been created for the definite removal of the alienation of men from the political decisionmaking, the conditions for every working man truly to be in the position to manage society." The League of Communists of Yugoslavia must make an all-round contribution to this through its action; this is the practical task before us. The social elements, which determine our work method and make it not only possible but also the only acceptable one, have not only been conceived, but also have been powerfully developed. It is obvious that in all leaderships and organizations negotiations must be carried out in this respect. This practice is underway.

Thanks to the development of self-management relations, differentiation sets apart from the people only the innermost antiself-management groups and rare individuals of various reactionary hues; this is the process of the unification of all on the basis of the broadest cohesion in our society. This will all lead at the same time to the further isolation of all that is destructive, reactionary nationalism in particular. On the basis of this the continued cohesion of our society is carried out, which follows from our general conditions and the nature of the system.

It is true that here and there dogmatic theories about social insecurity in this country break through to the surface, expressed in various ultraradicalist or similar conceptions and views which in our conditions practically constitute destruction, that is, social regression in respect of self-management; and attempt to upset the democratic institutions, or practically, the social stability or security of the working man and the path he has chosen.

If contrary action were to be taken, and matters resolved in an operative manner in the League of Communists, we would end up in conflict with man and his interests. On the other hand, without this (cooperation with the working man) the League of Communists itself would be incapable of overcoming in itself the aspirations toward operative leadership, which would inevitably introduce conflicts into the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and render difficult the effective fulfillment of its leading role in our society, in the development of self-management and the equality of our nations and nationalities in particular.

In the present phase particular stress is laid on the importance of the activity which follows from the nature of the Socialist Alliance, that is, the interest of the working man. It is often underlined that the Socialist Alliance is the broadest form of self-management by the citizens and the political basis of the delegate system. In practical terms it must constantly and concretely be this, and constantly affirm itself as such. This is at the same time the linking-up of all the socialist subjective forces in unified action. But this must be realized on a permanent basis; without successful action we shall not be this.

This implies the opening-up of a process of gathering together activists on the broadest base, for great potential exists for this; particularly in the towns. In my view it is particularly important in this respect to examine the role of the professional political work in the present conditions, for it is appearing in new forms. I would say that the link between the communists and the people is an important question; it is here that the leading role of the League of Communists is in a certain manner insured, which is of distinctly political importance. Without this the numerous concrete questions in our society cannot be examined or successfully solved.

Self-management is our main political orientation, but it is so all-embracing, complex and concrete that it demands more detailed knowledge of everyday practical matters and broader involvement. In view of its universality, it also demands a more diversified method and more concrete elaboration of its political platform on the part of all socio-political organizations; a method which will not be uniform and which implies regard to specific features; a specific approach in a whole series of spheres.

Of great importance here is socialist self-management public opinion. We regard it as the development of consciousness and patriotism, social action and initiatives, the creative respect for values which the self-management system stimulates, and the development of criticism of everything which is antiself-management. We are especially interested in the creation of a good atmosphere, gathering together the creative forces, stimulating creative social action and criticism, the new self-management role of the press, more modern organization and new forums, the continued development of self-management, creative and personal freedoms. Regardless of how different we might be in concrete questions, in our society we are increasingly unified in action. This determines the yardsticks of our values and disqualifies everything that is against the interests of our nations and nationalities, our working man. The perpetrators of such actions are the only undesirable individuals in our system.

The question of who enters the Socialist Alliance is an important and considerable one. In the first place, its conferences, sections and leaderships must express to a great extent the structure of the Socialist Alliance itself, whether we are talking about the membership or the organizations. In my view, all patriots, or seen in the broadest sense, socially involved people must of necessity be in the Socialist Alliance and the most active among them must be in its leaderships, from the basic organization to the federal conference. Closing-up into tight circles does not suit our society at all, nor, therefore, the Socialist Alliance. This implies new criteria in the evaluation of work, which means that all socially useful activities should be viewed equally, and by this very fact, their bearers, too.

Education, Science Commission Meets

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["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for Questions of the Socialist Transformation of Education and Upbringing, Science, Culture and Information"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Dusan Popovic submitted the introductory report to the commission for questions of the socialist transformation of education and upbringing, science, culture and information of the 11th LCY Congress. Proceeding from President Tito's report, (?the principles) of the draft resolution of the 10th LCY Congress and the theoretical concepts of the 10th LCY Congress, Popovic drew attention to two basic directions along which the debate in this commission should run: first, a contribution should be made to the further development and deepening of social relations in education, science and culture, and second, the delegates should present the difficulties, deficiencies in understanding and ideological resistance which our society encounters in this sphere.

The concept of associated labor and of the system of socialist self-management expresses and further develops the intent of the LCY program which determined, as long as 20 years ago, the social role of intellectual work and creativity. We are now discerning much more clearly what the democratization of culture in socialism means: it is the desire of workers to acquire knowledge, science and culture directly and the demand for self-management to go beyond factories. The consolidation of the social power of the working class and working people is implemented by the free exchange of labor, by the pooling of labor and resources and by the activity of self-managing interest communities. The mediating role of the state is being restricted. Technobureaucratic tendencies and ideological pressures from dogmatic concepts, bourgeois liberalism and ultraleftism are being combated.

Although a great deal of progress has been made in education, culture and science, workers have not yet sufficiently taken into their own hands the guiding of income and the planning of production, integration, expanded reproduction and other things which are essential in material production. Great knowledge is necessary for delegated decision-making. With his acquired knowledge, the working man will reduce the difference between physical and mental work and will change his social identity. Any lag in technological creativity and inventive activity will be eliminated and domestic technology will be developed more rapidly and foreign technology used more rationally.

Popovic said that our system of education is based on Marxism, by which he meant the training of people for committed participation in social events.

They should become self-managers and active subjects in the dynamic social situation rather than objects or some kind of amorphous matter which is molded on the outside by education. [words indistinct]

Speaking about cultural problems in the stricter sense of the word, Popovic pointed out the need for getting rid of conventional concepts of culture. He stressed in particular the need for the greater protection of man's environment and general social resources at all levels--at the ideological, ethical and educational level. A technology which insures temporary economic benefit at the expense of destroying the living environment should not be considered a progressive one.

At the end of his speech Popovic dealt with some issues of international cultural and scientific cooperation, an area which is increasingly becoming one of the activities of self-managers. Yugoslavia is included at present in many ways and directly in world trends in the spheres of science, culture, education and information. There is widespread cooperation with UN bodies and coordination with nonalined and developing countries.

Communists and all progressive forces in our society must not be satisfied merely with the working out of congress resolutions; they are expected to work creatively and to be involved on a large scale in the elaboration, discussion and development of joint ideas and of consciousness, reciprocity and solidarity, stressed Mirko Bozic from Zagreb, the first speaker in the debate of the commission for the socialist transformation of education and upbringing, science, culture and information.

Mirko Bozic pointed to the state of inertia which we must overcome by greater rapprochement, better knowledge of each other, more frequent discussions and dialogs and open party meetings. He went on to add that there will be no "isolationism if communists are open." This is the way in which we began to behave in precongress activities. Malicious people say that this is just because it was the eve of the congress. I hope that we will prove them wrong in this respect, Bozic said.

Majda Kerbic (Slovenia) spoke of the efforts aimed at finding better social criteria in assessing the work, place and role of professors and students at the university in Maribor.

Hamdija Pozderac, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, stressed that what is of special significance for the development of socialist self-managing relations is the togetherness of nations and nationalities in the sphere of culture and mental creative work. This is a process which is significant for the deepening of the equality of nations and nationalities to which the League of Communists should pay exceptional attention.

In this connection he also pointed to language equality. Hamdija Pozderac devoted the major part of his speech to the need for considerably broader interrepublic and intranational cultural cooperation which, as he observed, has not yet assumed satisfactory proportions, although this is an essential condition for the consolidation of our entire community. In some of our environments, for instance, the number of books translated from French and English is much greater than that of books translated from Slovene or Macedonian. The same could also be said about cultural achievements of Albanians and Hungarians in our country.

Hamdija Pozderac also advocated a Marxist approach and evaluation of cultural values.

The social sciences have new tasks, but also new opportunities for development in our society. It is, however, noticeable that the social sciences lag behind self-management, Cedomir Strbac (Belgrade) thought. It frequently happens that Marxist thought and criticism lag behind the social realizations which the LCY has already reached in practice. He also advocated a closer link between science and practice.

The reforming of the higher education system is being carried out slowly and hesitantly, which is often the result of narrowmindedness and traditional academic thinking, a sparse material and technical basis, and in some places also a lack of activity by communists. Members of the LCY must struggle for the more rapid, efficient and genuinely self-managing transformation of higher education. Aleksandar Trandfilov (Macedonia), Perko Vukotic (Montenegro) and Olga Radojevic (Serbia) also spoke about this.

Rajko Tomovic (Belgrade) expressed his opposition to general solutions in setting out the role of science in our society. The League of Communists must put before working people an (?analysis of the problems of technological integrity). Uncritical acceptance of individual technological solutions, particularly in complex systems, in conditions of alienation from the producers, creates centers of alienated power. (?In this way) the technological factor may create ideological problems, and this is closely linked with society.

Sinan Hasani spoke about the extent to which our community is dealt with in cultural work. In his opinion self-management is the most important creator of this community. Developments have shown that the cultural community will find greater expression only when resistance against self-management, particularly the monopoly of individuals, bureaucracy and liberalism, is fully eliminated. The further development of self-management is the best defense against all excesses and it is a condition of national cultures and communities, which must become less and less of a mere manifestation and should take on a working character. The coming together and penetration of national cultures is a vital interest of our community. Culture must therefore express more deeply our Yugoslav communal life and the struggle of all nations and nationalities for the same goals. Unfortunately, our community is not yet sufficiently in evidence in our culture. At this time, cultural workers favor to too great an extent their own nation, or only hesitantly express communal interests.

Dr Branka Lazie, a delegate from Vojvodina, spoke about the linking of science and agricultural production on the basis of the model of her own autonomous province, which realizes 40 percent of its social product in agriculture. It is essential to make developmental services in agro-complex systems available in order to further develop the self-management linking of science and agricultural production.

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